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OLYMPIC PODIUM

Hackl Gets His 2d Gold, By Smallest of Margins

Georg Hackl of Germany edged his Austrian archrival, Markus Prock, by the smallest margin in Olympic luge history — .013 of a second over four runs — to become the first solo luger to repeat as a gold medalist.

Hackl dedicated the medal to his trainer and mentor, Sepp Lenz, 59, who had the lower part of his leg cut off when he was hit by a U.S. sled in a bizarre training accident on a German track three months ago.

U.S. hopes for its first medal in the sport went off track when Duncan Kennedy, the man attacked by neo-Nazis in October outside a bar in Oberhof, Germany, crashed in the third run as he was moving up into third place.

"Life goes on," Kennedy said. Hackl, a stocky and affable Bavarian, headed for the *biere* set up by a team sponsor and said, "Maybe I'll make it two this time."

Victories for Norway

Thomas Alsgaard, in his Olympic debut, upset fellow Norwegian and four-time medalist Bjorn Dablie to win the men's 30-kilometer freestyle cross-country ski race before thousands of ecstatic but freezing Norwegian fans.

Lasse Kjus, the world champion, rekindled hopes of an Alpine victory for Norway when he won the downhill portion of the combined.

But this time, the U.S. team had something to cheer: Kyle Rasmussen came in second, and Tommy Moe, who won the gold medal in Sunday's downhill race, skied home in third place.

Black Day for Russia

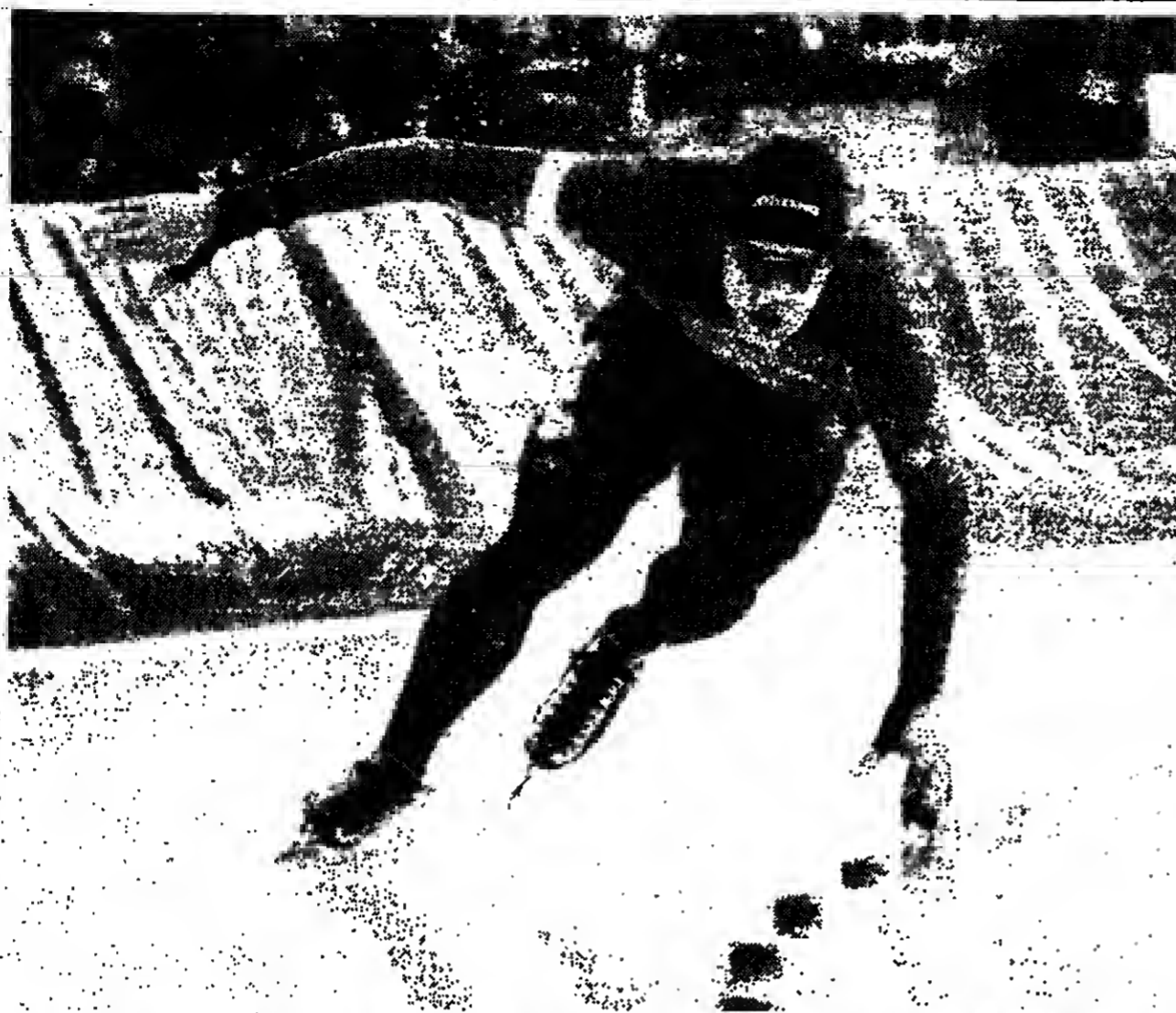
Russia's rich hockey tradition suffered one of its blackest days when Finland routed the top-seeded but inexperienced team, 5-0. It was the worst Olympic loss, and first shutout, for a hockey squad from Russia, the Soviet Union or the interim Unified Team.

In other matches, the Czech Republic rebounded from its opening loss to Finland to win, 7-3, against Austria, and Germany defeated Norway, 2-1.

Figuring Out a Dilemma

With Tonya Harding arriving Wednesday, officials of the U.S. Figure Skating Association were scrambling to deal with problem of having her and Nancy Kerrigan living in the same dormitory, eating and practicing together.

Olympic report: Pages 17, 18 and 19



Dan Jansen's hand grazing the ice as he slipped Monday on the last turn in 500-meter speed skating, a slip that cost him a medal.

Again, Gold Slips Away From Jansen

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

HAMAR, Norway — Time spins on the board in step with the men flashing by in circles, and it's almost like roulette waiting to see which number comes up. As Dan Jansen, the American speed skater who holds the world record at 500 meters, crossed the finish line Monday, his number — 36.68 — froze solid next to his name.

In a blink, the world stared at the board, from the television cameras to the sympathetic audience to the seven other skaters who would profit from him once again in the Olympic race.

But Jansen didn't have to look. That is the difference between athletes and doing what he has been trying to do these last three Olympic Games. The cheers had faded when he stood up from his racing crouch as if pushing himself away from a table. The other skaters stayed out of his way as he wandered off the ice.

"As soon as I saw him slip, I said, 'Why God, why again?'" his wife,

Robin, told The Associated Press. "God can't be that cruel. I'm sure one day we'll understand."

He was heading in to the final turn of a race six years long, with every second splintered into hundredths, his weight balanced on shimmering blades. It is hard to describe what happened next, because not even he knows. A white spark of ice appeared from beneath his skate, and the crowd almost screamed. A couple of red balls — lane dividers — squirted out from under his feet. The loss of speed was not obvious, but the mistake lowered him to eighth place, 0.35 seconds behind the winner, Alexander Golubev of Russia.

"I don't know," said Jansen. "I was fine up until that point. It was not a place I would normally slip, but my skates just slid out. It happened twice at that turn. The ice is a little bit hard — harder than it's been all week."

He said he wasn't making excuses. He seemed to be trying to

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Dollar Tumbles On Trade Tensions

Yen Advances As U.S. Weighs Retaliation

Relationship Must Change, Clinton Says

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Washington's wrath over the failure of trade talks with Tokyo sent the dollar tumbling against the yen in hectic trading Monday.

"The market is convinced that the U.S. is using exchange rates as a political weapon against Japan," said Neil MacKinnon, chief currency strategist at Citibank in London.

The dollar also fell sharply against other major currencies, including the Deutsche mark, as the expectation that the U.S. government would seek to push the yen higher against the dollar as a means of reducing Japan's trade surplus.

The dollar closed in New York at 102.20 yen, down 4.6 percent from its value of 107.18 yen late Friday but up slightly from 101 yen earlier in the day. The American currency also dropped 1.7 percent to 1.7243 DM from 1.7540 DM.

In Tokyo, however, the threat of U.S. trade sanctions sent stock prices tumbling. The Nikkei average of 225 shares fell 2.7 percent to close at 19,459.25, down 531.45 points.

Many analysts said Monday that the dollar could soon fall below its record low of 100.35 yen reached last year. Whether it does or does not, they said, may well depend on how the U.S. government decides to react to the failure of the trade talks with Japan.

After the breakdown of talks Friday between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan, currency traders said that only massive intervention by the Federal Reserve Board or a statement from the U.S. Treasury signaling that it wanted the dollar to stop falling would stop the yen's upward spiral.

They pointed out that it took Federal Reserve intervention to stop the yen's rise last summer just short of the level of 100 yen to the dollar.

Analysts agreed that there was little economic basis for the yen's current high level, much less an additional rise. But the politics of the situation are another matter.

"If you look at the economic fundamentals supporting the yen, there aren't many," said Adrian Cunningham, senior currency economist in London for Union Bank of Switzerland.

The Japanese economy is still in a severe recession, the country's inflation rate is negligible, and its interest rates are at historic lows and likely to fall further, meaning that yen-denominated investments would offer relatively little financial return.

But what is fueling the currency's rise is the belief that Washington, having failed to persuade Japan to open its markets further to imports, will try to reduce Japan's trade surplus by "talking the yen higher," making Japan's exports more costly in overseas markets.

Top U.S. officials adopted that approach for a time last year, and the yen rose about 20 percent against the dollar.

But now, analysts said, such measures could have only a limited further effect on the ex-

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Monday he was "not ruling anything out" after the failure of trade talks with Japan, including the possibility of an all-out trade war.

The first U.S. move could come as early as Tuesday in the form of increased tariffs on Japanese-built cellular telephones, government officials said.

Mr. Clinton said he could not dismiss the possibility of a retaliatory trade war erupting and stressed that Japan's record trade surplus was "an unsustainable policy."

Asked if the world's two top economies could tumble into trade war, Mr. Clinton said, "It could be, but I think they would have to think long and hard about it."

"We have great common interests and a natural friendship, and I don't think that is going to change," Mr. Clinton said. "But the relationship has got to change. We are reviewing all our options. We haven't ruled anything out."

Official after official trotted out the U.S. line — making clear action may come sooner rather than later — while the White House scurried to piece together a fallback strategy in light of the

Japan refuses to make further cuts in tariffs under the Uruguay Round agreement. Page 9.

standoff Friday in the summit with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Japan has just as adamantly warned Washington not to take the sanctions path, vowing it would not stand idly by and would take its case to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Japan has also hinted loudly at counter-strikes, saying the imposition of U.S. sanctions would only backfire and hurt U.S. business, the very community Mr. Clinton is trying to help.

While Japan has made such threats before and failed to follow through, worries are mounting that this time the two allies could be set for a dangerous economic confrontation.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said the ball was now in Japan's court, adding: "It's up to the Japanese. They understand the need to open up their markets."

While Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa are at pains to stress the strength of their security ties, the lopsided trade flow — hovering close to \$50 billion — is becoming an ever more abrasive point over which the Soviet threat has gone.

"That cannot persist in a post-Cold War environment," said Bowman Cutter, the top U.S. trade negotiator with Japan, referring to Japan's trade surplus with the United States.

Cutter refused to say what surpluses were planned but stressed that Japan's overall trade surplus "fundamentally affects the world trading system. There is a need for a change."

Financial markets are braced for a rocky ride as the economic giants thrash out the disputes they failed to resolve at the negotiating table.

Clinton has come out with more strong rhetoric and it appears that the U.S. may be

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NATO and UN in Accord on Bosnia, Clinton Asserts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Monday that the threat of NATO air strikes in Bosnia remained firm and that he saw no fundamental disagreement with United Nations officials on that point.

"I expect that the terms of the NATO agreement will be followed," Mr. Clinton said, amid reports from Sarajevo that UN field commanders might be easing back from NATO threats to bomb Bosnian Serb positions if the Serbs failed to withdraw all siege guns by midnight Sunday.

Mr. Clinton commented after statements by senior UN officers appeared to blur what constituted control of the weapons and indicated tactical differences with NATO.

They said that radar monitoring of the Serb's Clinton's shift on Bosnia was emblematic of how he conducts foreign policy. Page 2.

guns, backed by the threat of air attack in the event of cease-fire violations, would be enough to ensure they remained silent.

Mr. Clinton reminded reporters that it was Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali who asked the allies in take action. "We agreed to take action. All along the way, the United States made clear that if we were going to take this step, we had to be prepared to take the step," Mr. Clinton said.

"And we were assured all along the way that our allies in NATO and the secretary-general agreed. So I don't believe there is a fundamental misunderstanding on that point."

"The larger issue," Mr. Clinton said, "is whether we can lead toward a reasonable peace agreement quickly after establishing a safe zone around Sarajevo. We're just going to have to wait. There's a few more days left before the time runs out."

A UN military spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel William Aikman, said Sunday: "The 10-day ultimatum is a NATO ultimatum. It is not our ultimatum."

But he denied there was any difference with NATO, which has put together a strike force of



Sea Harriers on the British carrier Ark Royal in the Adriatic on Monday, in readiness for NATO strikes on Serbian guns in Bosnia.

ground attack aircraft and supersonic fighter-bombers.

Sir Michael Rose, a British lieutenant general who is commander of the UN Protection Force, has said he would decide the timing of any air attack, implying that the NATO deadline could be stretched at his discretion.

NATO delivered its ultimatum to the Serbs

after a mortar attack killed 68 people at a Sarajevo market Feb. 5. The city has not been shelled since.

The Serbs have moved 28 heavy weapons to observation points, a negligible portion of the 500 big guns they are thought to have surrounding Sarajevo.

NATO, with UN backing, last week gave the

Serbs until midnight Sunday to abide by a cease-fire and move their heavy weapons at least 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the Bosnian capital.

At the United Nations in New York, Security Council members, with the exceptions of China and Russia, strongly backed air strikes Monday

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 9.28	Up 0.86%
3,904.06	116.96

The Dollar	May close	previous close
DM	1.7245	1.754
Pound	1.4855	1.4627
Yen	102.20	107.10
FF	5.872	5.8585

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L. Fr.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1,400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Jordan.....1 JD	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Kiosk

Iran Bars Any Reprieve for Rushdie

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Iran said Monday that Salman Rushdie, the writer, must die and there could be no reprieve from the decree ordering his death five years ago.

"The sentence has to be carried out irrespective of whether the apostate repents or not," the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said of the Indian-born British author of "The Satanic Verses."

The statement, monitored in Nicaragua, was made just after Prime Minister John Major of Britain urged Iran to revoke the death edict issued by the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

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General News

The Inkatha Freedom Party is becoming an African tragedy. Page 4.

German driving tests drive foreign drivers wild. Page 2.

A U.S. congressman appeals to Burma's junta to free an opposition leader. Page 4.

Business/Finance

Lloyd's failed to settle out of court with aggrieved members. Page 9.

Fokker plans to cut 1,900 jobs to reduce costs. Page 11.

With help from some native Alabamians, flown to Stuttgart for a "cross-cultural encounter group," the Germans also are learning such key local idioms as "y'all" and "howdy."

Mercedes Immerses Executives in 'Bama

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

STUTTGART — They haven't picked up Southern draws yet or started serving grits in the corporate cafeteria, but employees at Mercedes-Benz AG are learning to speak "Bama."

With less than a month to go before ground-breaking on a \$300 million auto plant in Vance, Alabama (population 350), Mercedes not only is designing a new car and a new factory, but also is preparing executives for the cultural upheaval of moving from urban Germany to the rural American South.

About 40 German engineers and managers, along with their families, are assiduously studying the strange habits of the strange land they will soon call home. During seminars at a Mercedes retreat in the Black Forest, they have discovered that their new American neighbors call perfect strangers by their first names, insist on keeping their office doors open and haven't a clue about public transportation.

With help from some native Alabamians, flown to Stuttgart for a "cross-cultural encounter group," the Germans also are learning such key local idioms as "y'all" and "howdy."

"It's those little things that can cause small cultural rifts," said Steve Cannon, an American marketing executive for Mercedes involved in the new plant. "The question is, how can we minimize them? You want to reduce those slightly awkward moments when there's a bit of a culture gap."

Roland Folger, who will move to Vance later this year as head of sales and marketing for the new car, added: "We don't want a German enclave in Alabama. We want a real cultural mixing."

Such efforts reflect both Mercedes's "globalization" strategy of building vehicles where the markets are and the increasing inclination of German manufacturers to escape the crushing cost of doing business in Germany by moving abroad, cultural challenges notwithstanding.

At an average \$25 an hour for wages and benefits, German labor costs are the highest in the world, far higher than the \$15 average in the United States. A survey of 10,000 business executives last November by the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry indicated that 30 percent of those polled were considering shifting part of their produc-

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Clinton's Bosnia Shift: A Little Help From the French

By Elaine Sciolino
and Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Clinton learned of the deadly mortar attack on the main marketplace in Sarajevo on Feb. 5, his instinct was to ask the allies what to do.

For two weeks, the administration had been moving toward a consensus that its own credibility and NATO's would be at stake if the United States did not come up with a diplomatic initiative to end the 22-month war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. When Mr. Clinton summoned his national security team to a 45-minute meeting in the Oval Office, he said he was "outraged" by the bloodshed but had no clear idea how to respond.

Over the next three days, caution was the overriding principle guiding Mr. Clinton's actions as he let others take the lead in producing a major shift in American policy, according to senior American and European officials who provided a detailed account of the process.

By Wednesday night, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met the immediate challenge by threatening air strikes against the Bosnian Serbs besieging Sarajevo, and the United States for the first time committed itself to enter peace negotiations among Bosnia's warring factions.

The story of how Mr. Clinton got to that point is emblematic of how he does business in foreign policy, favoring deliberation over bold action and delegation over micromanagement.

It was Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher who did the diplomatic lifting with the Atlantic allies. And in the end, paradoxically, it was the French, who had been embroiled in an embarrassing public feud with Washington over Bosnia, who handed Mr. Clinton a plan that he could

modify somewhat, adopt as his own and push through NATO.

Mindful of the Europeans' rejection last May of his proposal to arm the Muslim-dominated Bosnian government, Mr. Clinton was loath to risk another humiliating diplomatic defeat.

"We were thinking that first night, 'We've got to do something,'" W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, said in an interview. "But we've learned that when you make a proposal, you've got to make it stick."

Last May, the French and the British successfully led the opposition to the American plan. This time, Washington had France on its side early on.

By Wednesday evening, when Mr. Clinton appeared in the White House briefing room just in time for the evening news to announce the NATO ultimatum to the world, he was able to portray the initiative as proof of American foreign policy leadership.

But at the start, the White House had become so inured to violence in Bosnia that the early reports of the shelling of the marketplace, more bloody and deadly to civilians than any mortar attack in the 22-month siege of Sarajevo, created only a small stir.

A National Security Council official who was awakened by the news chose not to disturb the president. By the time George Stephanopoulos, a senior adviser, arrived to pick up Mr. Clinton for his weekly radio address, the president had caught only a brief glimpse of a report on CNN about the attack.

It was not until after 1 P.M. that he summoned Mr. Lake and Christopher in the Oval Office to discuss the attack and what it might mean.

Although the president expressed anger and frustration, his initial decisions were tentative: Madeleine K. Albright, the delegate to the United Nations, was to push the

United Nations to determine responsibility for the attack; Mr. Christopher was to talk to the other NATO members by telephone, and the American military was to help evacuate the wounded from Sarajevo.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Clinton spent 25 minutes reviewing American options with top aides in the private residence before leaving on Air Force One for a three-day trip to Texas and Louisiana.

At that meeting, David R. Gergen, the

White House counselor, advised Mr. Clinton that it was important to "put some steel" into the policy, to "appear strong" in the eyes of the American people.

Still, Mr. Clinton and his aides had no precise idea of what to do, although they agreed that the United States should support air strikes against the Serbs if they were found responsible for the mortar attack.

But the lack of conclusive evidence made American officials unwilling to recommend retaliation.

More than 24 hours after the Sarajevo attack, the White House was so determined to give the impression of business-as-usual that General John Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was not invited to Sunday's meeting out of concern that his presence, if caught by the television

crews staked around the White House, might give the impression that military action was imminent.

Just two weeks before the attack, Mr. Christopher had endured a scathing attack by the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, over America's refusal to press the Bosnian Muslims to make peace.

A few days later, the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, reinforced Mr. Juppé's message, telling Mr. Christopher that the only party capable of ending the bloodshed was the United States.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Albright had returned from a trip to Central and Eastern Europe convinced that the United States had underestimated the damage the war was causing the fragile democracies in the region. In an impassioned report to the White House, she described her concern about the risk of splitting the allies, destroying the UN system and undermining NATO if the war dragged on.

Mr. Christopher joined all of their ideas in a long position paper and sent it to Mr. Lake and Defense Secretary William J. Perry on Feb. 4, the day before the marketplace attack. "A number of strands came together," Mrs. Albright said in an interview.

In a private cover letter, Mr. Christopher wrote: "I am acutely uncomfortable with the passive position we are now in, and believe that now is the time to undertake a new initiative."

It was a dramatic shift for Mr. Christopher.

Among the allies' suggestions after the marketplace attack was a French proposal that particularly intrigued the president and his aides.

Rather than merely threaten air strikes in response to further shelling, Mr. Juppé told Mr. Christopher that NATO should seize the moment and use such warnings to create a demilitarized zone radiating 30 kilometers, or 18.7 miles, from central Sa-

rajevo. The proposal was the first signal that France would not oppose the use of air power to protect Sarajevo, despite the risk to its peacekeeping troops.

But at the White House on Monday, Mr. Lake warned Mr. Clinton that the proposal was too ambitious. France's chief of staff, Admiral Jacques Lanxade, had told General Shalikashvili that it would take 5,000 additional ground troops to enforce it.

"My judgment," General Shalikashvili said in an interview, "was that it would take quite a bit more. At that point, we recognized we needed to come up with a proposal that could be executed without putting more troops on the ground."

Mr. Lake and the rest of the national security team modified the French proposal to demand a withdrawal of heavy weapons to a distance of only 20 kilometers, or 12.4 miles, from the center of Sarajevo within 10 days or to put them under UN control.

Mr. Christopher told Mr. Juppé something the French had been eager to hear: The United States was prepared to get actively involved in helping the parties make peace.

Even with Washington and Paris in tandem, the White House was not sure it could win over all of NATO, so Mr. Clinton got involved in telephone diplomacy.

Mr. Clinton called the Canadian prime minister, Jean Chrétien, on Tuesday, then spoke with President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

Canada and Britain, with their own troops serving on the ground in the UN force, remained reluctant to embrace a hard line. Mr. Clinton warned that failing to act would permanently shatter the credibility of the alliance.

That argument finally won the day in Brussels on Wednesday, putting NATO on the brink of offensive military action for the first time in its 45-year history.

Athens Acts to Forestall NATO Strikes in Bosnia

Reuters

ATHENS — Greece, which currently holds the European Union presidency, said Monday it would hold urgent talks with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to try to avert threatened NATO air strikes against Bosnian Serbs.

Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias said he would fly to Belgrade on Tuesday to discuss how the 12-nation EU could "save peace, which is in danger and at a very critical stage."

Greece, the EU's only Balkan state, strongly opposes the threats of North Atlantic Treaty Organization air strikes against Serbian gunners around Sarajevo if they fail to give up or withdraw their artillery by Sunday.

Mr. Papoulias said the focus of his talks with Mr. Milosevic would

be "how we can join forces, all members of the European Union, to save peace."

He gave no details of any proposals, but he said he would be speaking for the EU as well as Greece in "a very critical meeting."

Several Athens radio stations interpreted his comments as a Greek initiative to put together a Serbian-EU peace bid to head off the air strikes. As EU president, Greece may launch such an initiative, but it risks further exacerbating relations with its EU partners, already irritated by Greece's close ties with Serbia.

In a fresh sign of Greek unhappiness over NATO preparations for military operations, Athens again denied Turkey the right to fly through Greek airspace on Monday, a Turkish military spokesman in Ankara said.

Bonn Holds Bosnian Serb Implicated in War Crimes

The Associated Press

BONN — A Bosnian Serb, formerly a policeman, has been arrested in Germany for allegedly beating and killing Muslim prisoners in Bosnia-Herzegovina, legal authorities said Monday.

Dusko Tadic, 28, could be charged with being an accessory to genocide, the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe said. Other possible charges are murder and causing grievous bodily harm.

It is the first arrest outside former Yugoslavia of someone who allegedly took part in "ethnic cleansing" there. German law provides for trying people accused of war crimes and genocide, even if the crimes occur in other countries and the suspect is not German.

Mr. Tadic was arrested Saturday in Bavaria, where he has been living underground for several months, the prosecutor's office said. He is believed to have carried out atrocities in at least two detention camps in 1992, according to a report that the Austrian government submitted to the United Nations last year.

The Austrian report was based on interviews with 145 Bosnians who sought asylum in Austria in the fall after being released from the Trnopolje camp.

Kohl's Coalition Partners Shaken by Rightist Links

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Bavarian allies of the Christian Social Union were mired in controversy on Monday after a leading party member admitted inviting the head of the far-right Republican Party to his home.

Germany's Jewish leader, Ignatz Bubis, said the meeting last November between the former Bavarian state premier, Max Streibl, and the Republican leader, Franz Schönhuber, was unacceptable and gave the rightist party credibility.

Opinion polls show the Christian Social Union is in danger of losing voters in state and national elections this year to the Republicans, one of Germany's largest far-right parties who are xenophobic but say they oppose neo-Nazi style violence.

Some critics see anti-European rhetoric from the current premier, Edmund Stoiber, as an indication that the Christian Social Union is taking some Republican policies on board.

Mr. Streibl acknowledged over the weekend that he had held talks with Mr. Schönhuber, a former SS officer, but he said the meeting was private and no reflection of the Christian Social Union's election strategy.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, who is head of the Christian Social Union, distanced his party from Mr. Streibl's contacts with the far right and said he had first heard about the meeting on Saturday.

Jürgen Rüttgers, parliamentary whip for Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, called Mr. Streibl's act "idiotic."



Ukrainian soldiers of the UN peacekeeping force handing out food Monday to children in Sarajevo in what has become a ritual.

German Exams Curb Foreign Drivers

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germans and Americans are two peoples obsessed with the automobile, but a yearlong dispute over who is allowed to sit behind the wheel is testing trans-Atlantic patience.

U.S. citizens in Germany — along with many other foreigners — are fuming because of a law passed in April that makes foreign drivers apply for a German license after living here for a year.

While Germany is not the only country to require foreigners to obtain a local license, the German law is considered particularly irksome because of its thoroughness and complexity.

Foreigners in Germany not only have to take written and behind-the-wheel exams, as they do in France and some other European Union nations.

But they also have to study first aid and enroll in a driver training school, a costly and time-consuming hurdle that Suzanne Schiller, an American working for Merrill Lynch in Berlin, called "totally mafioso."

The rule has incensed some foreign companies, which say it makes Germany a less attractive place for foreigners to live and work.

"This is what happens when you get into the claws of German bureaucracy," according to Heinz Stauder, a personnel officer at the Adam Opel company, a subsidiary of General Motors.

The rule is "catastrophic" for a company like Opel that employs executives from 20 European countries, including more than 30 from the United States, he said.

Mr. Stauder said the rule "adds insult to

injury" amid an ongoing discussion about Germany's declining attractiveness as an investment location.

The mobility in an international concern like GM is significantly handicapped by this kind of rule, he said.

The American Chamber of Commerce, which last week launched a campaign to win an exemption for Americans, said the biggest obstacle is that U.S. licenses are issued by individual states, not by a federal authority, and thus each state would have to enter into a reciprocal agreement with Germany.

"It doesn't make sense to apply for an exemption for each and every U.S. state," said Andrew Luedders, the lobbyist leading the fight.

The regulations are not different enough to warrant the effort and are more or less up to German standards, he said.

The same problem confounds drivers from Canada, Australia, Brazil and other countries that are federations of states.

For citizens of other EU countries, getting a German license is only a formality, which is also true for Japan, Andorra, Finland, Lichtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Austria, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Iceland and Hungary.

Five U.S. states — Illinois, Kentucky, South Carolina, Michigan and New Hampshire — that have reciprocity agreements with France could be expected to do the same for Germany.

The chamber's most persuasive argument, however, is that it is far easier for a German citizen to get a license in the United States than vice versa.

Most U.S. states waive the driving test for people trying to convert a valid license, whether it is from another state or another

country, and the cost of getting a license varies from \$4.50 in Georgia to \$100 in Alaska, a fraction of the cost in Germany.

Vision tests are done at the local licensing bureau, eliminating the separate trip to an eye doctor necessary in Germany.

Financial penalties for failing a written test are rare in the United States; in Germany, by contrast, the first try costs 50 Deutsche marks (\$29) and subsequent attempts 200 DM.

Overall, the German rule costs the average expatriate employee 40 hours of lost time and up to 1,000 DM in fees, according to an estimate by 3M Deutschland, a subsidiary of the U.S. multinational.

The government said that it adopted the rules primarily in reaction to problems with East European licenses of questionable validity.

Countries that want preferred treatment have to prove that their educational and testing norms are roughly equivalent, that their licensing process is reliable and that they will grant preferred treatment to Germans, said Joachim Jagow, a Transportation Ministry official.

Mr. Jagow said Germans in the United States had problems, too, recounting a story about the wife of an embassy employee in Washington who had to spend "a whole day" getting her German license converted.

But Helga Hoskins, an aide at Florida's state tourism office in Frankfurt, has already spent 700 DM and countless hours and still has no German license.

A driver for more than 30 years, Mrs. Hoskins complained that the rule takes no note of experience. She now shares a beach at driving school with teenagers.

"Most of them could be my children," said Mrs. Hoskins, 53. "It's humiliating."

WORLD BRIEFS

Neo-Fascist Wins Sicilian Election

CATANIA, Sicily (Reuters) — A neo-Fascist has been elected head of a provincial government in eastern Sicily, six weeks before national elections, according to official results.

Nello Musumeci, of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, won 66.3 percent of the vote in a runoff against Stelio Mangiameli, who ran for the centrist Pact for Italy movement in the election in the province of Catania.

Mr. Musumeci, a 38-year-old banker, called his election "a triumph over the old government apparatus," a reference to the collapse of Italy's traditional governing order in the country's corruption scandals. Fewer than 40 percent of eligible voters took part in Sunday's ballot.

French Block Mediterranean Ports

PARIS (Reuters) — French fishermen blocked four Mediterranean ports for several hours on Monday and destroyed truckloads of fish in a running dispute over cheap imports.

The protesters called 40 trawlers across harbor entrances early in the morning and used nets to seal off the passenger port of Marseille, the oil port of Fos-sur-Mer and the fishing ports of Fort-Saint-Louis and Port-de-Bouc. They agreed at midday to lift the blockade.

It was the first time Mediterranean fishermen had joined the protest by their colleagues in Atlantic and Channel ports. Near Paris on Monday, 200 fishermen from Brittany stopped trucks to check if they were carrying imported fish. French radio said they dumped the contents of four trucks on the road.

French Firm Cited for Radioactivity

VALENCE, France (Reuters) — A French company was ordered to stop work on Monday after radioactivity levels 200 times greater than normal were found in its grounds for the second time in two months.

A departmental official, Bernard Cognat, said that the company, Radiacore, had stored and destroyed radioactive waste in inadequate facilities. He said the radiation had not reached levels dangerous for the staff of the company, residents of the area in the southern town of Pierrelatte near Valence, nor the environment.

A similar level of radiation was detected in December at Radiacore, which specializes in deactivating nuclear installations and is a subsidiary of the state-owned Compagnie Générale des Eaux.

U.S. Triples Its Aid to Kazakhstan

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton met Monday with the leader of Kazakhstan and announced a large increase in U.S. aid to the former Soviet republic, which has agreed to become a nonnuclear state.

With President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev standing at his side in the White House, Mr. Clinton said aid would rise to more than \$311 million this year, from \$91 million. He said his administration was prepared to extend an additional \$85 million to help Kazakhstan dismantle nuclear weapons left on its soil when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991.

Mr. Nazarbayev said the security guarantees provided by the United States and the prospect of his country one day belonging to NATO "strengthen our confidence in the future."

Tokyo and Seoul Leaders Consult

SEOUL (AP) — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan telephoned President Kim Young Sam of South Korea on Monday to discuss the nuclear standoff on the Korean Peninsula, officials said in Seoul.

Mr. Hosokawa briefed Mr. Kim on his talks last week with President Bill Clinton in Washington on the long-running dispute over North Korea's suspected nuclear sites, they said.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa have said their countries would seek United Nations sanctions unless the Communist North accepted full nuclear inspections soon.

Era Ends for Vietnamese Refugees

GENEVA (AP) — The world's special treatment of Vietnamese boat refugees will be phased out, starting immediately, a 31-nation meeting decided Monday. The countries, including donors and Asian countries where boat refugees have come ashore, agreed on the move after the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said the recent shift in U.S. policy toward Hanoi underscored improved conditions for Vietnam.

The meeting decided to treat new Vietnamese refugees like other refugees, starting Tuesday, and to halt by the end of 1995 a program sorting out refugees already in camps, a UN statement said.

Under the program, the agency has been finding new homes for approved boat refugees and giving allowances to those being sent home. The best hope for tens of thousands of Vietnamese still in camps is to return home, the commissioner, Sadako Ogata, told the meeting. "A chapter is coming to an end in Indochina and Southeast Asia," Mrs. Ogata said.

For the Record

Rescuers found four more bodies in a southern Thai river Monday, bringing to 42 the number confirmed drowned when a boat ferrying illegal Burmese workers home capsized. Officials said they had also identified 82 survivors of the sinking of Saturday night, and deported them to Burma. They believe 80 to 90 victims are still pinned to the riverbed by the vessel. (Reuters)

More than 30 people were missing and feared drowned when a ferry sank Monday in the Mekong River east of Phnom Penh, the police said. As many as 50 may have perished in the accident, they said. (AP)

Correction

In some editions of the Saturday-Sunday Herald Tribune, the identification in a caption under a photograph of two U.S. military aircraft was incorrect. The planes were F-16s. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

EU Increases Duty-Free Allowances

BRUSSELS (AP) — European Union finance ministers raised duty-free allowances Monday for travelers entering the 12-nation trade area, and for commuters within it.

Under rules effective April 1, people arriving from non-EU countries may bring duty-free goods worth 175 European currency units (\$194) into the Union. That is nearly four times the current allowance of 45 ECUs, established in 1981. For travelers between EU states, the allowance at airports will rise to 90 from 45 ECUs.

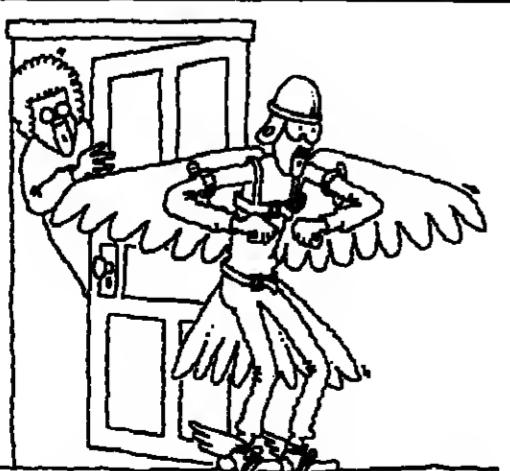
The allowance is to cover not only items bought at airport duty-free shops, however, but also any shopping done abroad, even if the customer has already paid sales or value added taxes on the purchases, officials said.

India will bar foreign airlines on domestic routes and local private airlines from foreign destinations. Civil Aviation Minister Chaudhary Nand Lal said. He told the Pioneer daily that the government, which is liberalizing the aviation sector, would not allow foreign operators on domestic routes under any circumstances. He said that air taxi operators can "do the job and we want them to stick to it." (Reuters)

Vietnam plans to protect rare birds that have returned to part of the Mekong Delta that was bombed and sprayed with defoliants during the Vietnam War. Hanoi will create a national park for the Eastern Samnang and other waterbirds who quit the 7,600 hectares (19,000 acres) of the Plain of Reeds north of Ho Chi Minh City by the end of the war in 1975, the Vietnam News reported Monday. They returned in 1982, and naturalists counted more than 1,000 cranes by 1985. (Reuters)

Northwest Airlines is seeking permission to operate flights to Ho Chi Minh City following the lifting of the U.S. embargo on Vietnam. (AP)

OVERHEARD



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Colombia	980-16-0001	Greece	00-800-121	Netherlands	06-022-91-22	Taiwan	99-800-177
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THE AMERICAS / NOW THE PLOWSHARES

Beating Swords Into Transportation Tech

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A steel net used on aircraft carriers to stop jet fighters from plunging into the sea is being tested at Illinois railroad crossings to stop cars from driving into the path of speeding trains.

Materials involved in the production of Stealth bombers are being used in the construction of a San Diego bridge, and a technology developed to simulate tank battles is being tested for the study of automobile traffic in urban areas.

The beating of swords into plowshares is booming in the world of transportation, where military technology is being applied to an array of new projects.

Technology was the big winner in President Bill Clinton's budget, and the Transportation Department proposed \$692 million for research and development, a 14 percent increase over current spending.

Of this amount, \$425 million was for projects designed to enhance commercial applications of defense-related technology. "We think transportation technologies are the most ripe for defense conversion," Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña said in a recent interview.

Researchers are developing civilian uses for the Global Positioning System, a \$10 billion network of 24 satellites that provides navigation information to American troops. The researchers hope to make this technology available to pilots, motorists, transit systems and ships.

The researchers also hope to use satellites to track civilian aircraft all over the world, replacing radar. They are steadily improving their ability to analyze weather and flight information instantaneously, and give air traffic controllers

a better sense of when and where to reroute aircraft.

"We're constantly refining the system and improving the quality of information," said Richard Wright, chief of automation applications at the Transportation Department's premier technology research center, the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'We think transportation technologies are the most ripe for defense conversion.'

Federico F. Peña,
Transportation Secretary

tional Transportation Systems Center, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Military technology involving sensors and computer information systems is also being used in the development of so-called "smart cars," whose sensors and computers exchange information with similarly equipped highways, enabling motorists to avoid traffic jams by using alternate routes. The new budget earmarks \$289 million for this project.

Transportation researchers also hope to use lightweight, high-strength material developed by the military to produce the first generation of "clean cars" with high gas mileage and low emissions, high-technology safety devices and super-sophisticated air traffic controls.

They are conducting studies on alternative fuels, lightweight buses and magnetic levitation trains. But Mr. Peña stressed that the administration was also committed to deployment and

commercialization. He noted that many technologies developed in the United States were later commercialized abroad, including railroad technologies like magnetic levitation and the tilt trains.

"We're now trying to buy them from the Swedes and the Spaniards," Mr. Peña said of the two train technologies. "Let's not make that mistake again."

The secretary noted that the federal government had a history of financing transportation programs, including the transcontinental railroad, the highway system and aerospace programs.

"Investment in technology and in transportation systems has been critical to developing the vast continental economy of the United States ever since Colonial times," he said.

In addition to the Transportation Department's research programs, civilian transportation projects make up half the \$475 million awarded last year for Technology Reinvestment Project programs overseen by the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency.

These programs are matched by private sponsors on a 50-50 basis.

"Industry has to perceive that there is a market," said Noah Rifkin, the Transportation Department's director of technology deployment.

"It helps us validate the importance of the technology, and therefore represents true defense conversion and dual-use capability."

Mr. Peña said that transportation accounted for 21 percent of the nation's economy, 50 percent of its petroleum consumption and 51 percent of ambient air pollution.

"We can't simply buy, build or invest our way out of these problems," Mr. Peña said. "We must turn to technology for solutions."



SNOW FUN — Arlington, Illinois, children getting the word on Abraham Lincoln as they inspected an icy bust of the 16th president.

POLITICAL NOTES

Challenge to Black Districts

ATLANTA — A year after congressional redistricting sent a record number of minority lawmakers to Capitol Hill, newly created black congressional districts face a rising tide of court challenges that may threaten the historic electoral gains made a year ago.

At stake are not just the future of the districts and the representatives being challenged. Also at issue is a tangle of politics and race that has the potential to affect the nature of districts, from city councils to Congress, and the makeup of Congress at a time when President Bill Clinton is trying to maintain the fragile margin of support in the House that provided him with razor-thin legislative victories in his first year in office.

The claims stem from a Supreme Court ruling last June, in a case called Shaw v. Reno, which challenged a predominantly black district that snakes across 160 miles of North Carolina. The state, defending the district's shape, said the 12th District had an urban identity that went beyond race and that it had complied with federal dictates to enhance black representation in a state that, before 1992, had not had a black member of Congress for nearly a century.

But the Supreme Court ordered a district court to review the claim by the plaintiffs, who are white voters in the 12th District, that

the district, which stretches from Durham to Charlotte, is a form of "racial gerrymandering" that isolates black voters in an artificial entity whose only justification is race.

Seven months later, the ruling is being used by some disgruntled white voters and politicians elsewhere to challenge electoral districts from North Carolina to California, from hospital boards to congressional seats.

"Everybody is raising this Shaw v. Reno argument from the smallest town you can think of right on up to Congress," said Laughlin McDonald, a lawyer at the American Civil Liberties Union in Georgia who specializes in voting rights. "It's really a movement now."

The main focus of the suits has been on congressional districts. (NYT)

FOH (Fans of Hillary) Unite

WASHINGTON — About 4,000 people have become members of a new Hillary Rodham Clinton Fan Club, and its numbers are growing. "I give her all the credit in the world, and I get very angry when somebody tries to make her into some sort of stereotype Amazon woman with a whip," said Linda Accurso, 41, coordinator of the Port Chester, New York, chapter. "She is just a woman who's going ahead and trying to make it easier for the rest of us."

The Port Chester woman and other members are mystified by the ridicule, scorn and wisecracks — particularly the mocking speculation about the Clinton marriage and about which Clinton really is running the White House.

These fans ask: What kind of people would disparage a woman who has revolutionized the role of first lady and achieved so much as a mother and a career woman?

"They're jealous," said Rubye Jo Henson, 62, coordinator of the McCloud, Oklahoma, chapter. "The men are jealous because they don't want a woman to be as smart as they are. And the women are almost the same way. They envy her."

Mrs. Clinton is pleased by the favorable attention, said Neel Latimore, a spokesman for the first lady. "To have a fan club is a very flattering thing," he said. "Mrs. Clinton is a fan of many, many people, and I'm sure she's delighted that maybe she has some fans out there going through the effort of forming a group or a club." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Mr. Clinton, on possible retaliatory trade sanctions against Japan in the aftermath of the collapse of trade talks: "We're looking at several options. I'm not ruling anything out." (AP)

Campus Dating In the 90s: Take The Course First

By Mary Jordan

Washington Post Service

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio — About 600 students at Bowling Green State University trekked through an ice storm last week to attend a dating seminar, trading their worst pickup lines and listening to Dating 101's "Ten Helpful Hints on Effective Dating Communication."

Thousands more on 100 other campuses, from the University of Nebraska to James Madison in Virginia, have done the same thing, attentively listening to these old disbursements for men. "Never, ever talk about old girlfriends on a first date," for women, "Lay off the overanalysis."

Colleges increasingly are holding dating seminars during the orientation week for freshmen. Last week 10 more schools called David Coleman, who conducted the Bowling Green seminar, and they are paying as much as \$2,000.

Valentine's Day — one of the most awkward days on campuses — according to students who bite painful credits and high expectations. It is also a popular time for the sessions on romance.

"I don't necessarily think they do know how to date," said Mr. Coleman, the student activities director at Xavier University in Cincinnati, who said he was astonished at the interest he is finding around the country and at this college in the cornfields of western Ohio. "Why else would 600 people come out in 20-degree-below-zero weather to listen to this?"

Maybe it is harder dating than in the past, students said, because so many are afflicted with the "rebound" syndrome. They are so focused on getting ahead, a job or into graduate school, they have not learned to socialize. AIDS has scared some students, too.

"I'm a senior resident assistant, I'm in the theater troupe, I'm in a sorority," said Leah Breckstein, an actuarial science major. "I just don't have much time."

"It's hard to keep the grades up and date and have fun," said Tracy Webster, who took a break from her geology studies to look into dating. While she had heard this line, "If I were the alphabet I would put 'T' next to 'U,'" she learned a new one, "Just call me 'milk.' I'll do your body good."

From the male point of view, said a freshman, Jay Johnson, "It's nuts out between guys and girls."

"The 'Fatal Attraction' thing is getting out of hand," he said. Ever since that movie, in which a one-night stand turned into a nightmare, Mr. Johnson said people have worried that a homicid might be lurking behind a kissable face.

Endless talk of sexual harassment has some afraid to compliment potential girlfriends' looks, male students said.

But some students played down any crisis in dating. They said it has never been easy. Only now, in this world of talk shows in which people discuss very intimate problems, do people talk openly about their romantic terror and ineptitude.

"It's rough," said Dan Cook, 19. "You have to have, all at once, all the guts in the world."

It's worth it, though, he said. "If they say 'yes,' you just go ballistic."

Mr. Cook's dream woman is intelligent, and "cute" but "not pretty." A woman said she was at the point where her fantasy date is "a man with teeth and a job."

However, other women who jotted down fantasy dates on anonymous index cards, read aloud by Mr. Coleman, wrote that male muscle mattered — a lot. "A well-built, dark-haired man," began one woman's long description of a dream night that included fresh flowers and candlelight dancing.

"If a girl told me I had a nice build," said Mr. Cook, "I would jump up and down, ask them for their number and pledge my allegiance."

It is not just in small college towns that men and women have difficulty coming up with ideas for Friday night. All over America, Mr. Coleman said, couples are slipping into this routine: "I'll pick up the pizza. You get the video. Let's meet at 9."

So he offers 250 inexpensive "creative" dates, including: go watch Little League games or visit flea markets. If you are still hoping to meet somebody, borrow or rent a puppy to attract people on the street, he advised.

Church and traditional "mixers" are not faring well. Fordham University in New York canceled its planned Valentine's Day dinner dance for lack of interest.

Students at the University of California at Davis are celebrating Valentine's Day with a weekend "pin-the-condom-on-the-man" contest. Hundreds have taken part so far.

"There is an outline of a man with a bull's-eye where the condom would go," explained a student coordinator. "You spin the person around and if they hit the bull's-eye, they win." The prize? A key chain that holds condoms.

At the 100 campuses he has visited so far, Mr. Coleman said, he reminds students that they are in a romantic gold mine, because there are so many students their same age with the same hours. Even if pickup lines are corny or horrible, he said, they can help tongue-tied suitors get across the point.

"Do you believe in the hereafter?" he read from one of the students' index cards. "Then you know what I am here after."

A laugh lit the room.

Sun Helps East Coast Out From Under Snow

Reuters

NEW YORK — The East Coast, struck by the worst snowstorm in more than a decade, struggled Monday to return to normal, aided by a burst of sunshine melting snowbanks and ice that had paralyzed transportation.

"Today is turning out to be a rather pleasant day with a fair amount of sunshine," said Michael Palmerino, a meteorologist in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

"That should go a long way in melting snow from streets and sidewalks."

Temperatures were going to be only three or four degrees Fahrenheit below normal in the Northeast, reaching highs in the mid-30s, Mr. Palmerino of Weather Services Corp. said.

But towering snow piles remained a challenge in New York. The city struggled to dig itself out of Friday's snowstorm, which dumped more than a foot (30 centimeters) of snow, the worst since 1983.

The city's Sanitation Department said on Monday it had cleared 4,000 piles of snow, some as high as 14 feet, but about 10,000 piles remained.

To help in the massive cleanup, it hired 1,300 additional workers.

In Washington, the federal government resumed normal operations.

On Friday, offices in the capital shut down Friday because of an icy snowstorm. About 350,000 civil servants stayed home.

But nearby, in southern and eastern Maryland, power company officials Monday said it could take another three days to restore power to as many as 18,000 customers, who lost electricity there due to ice storms downing power lines.

In Tennessee, the Emergency Management Agency estimated Monday that statewide, about 126,000 households remained without power after the state was hit last week with freezing rain that brought down tree limbs on power lines.

In Nashville, about 14,200 residents had no power and it could be up to a week until service is restored in some areas.

Many schools in the Nashville area and in other regions of the state remained closed due to power outages despite temperatures returning to the mid-50s.

Boston basked in temperatures of 25 degrees (44 centigrade) Monday morning as the winter storm passed over, giving way to sunny and clear skies.

Away From Politics

An 85-year-old former ironworker was killed skydiving at Sheridan, Oregon, on his first attempt when his parachute failed to open. Lee Wellington Perry Sr.'s chute failed to deploy automatically when he jumped out at 4,200 feet (1,280 meters). He did not pull the ripcord on his emergency chute.

An abducted newborn boy was found safe Monday at the home of a nurse who police say took the baby from her mother in the maternity ward of Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami. The police said the nurse, Carol Einhart Jordan, 45, told the mother it was time for the boy to be returned to the nursery for the night.

She was charged with false imprisonment.

A newborn died after an ambulance crew argued with the mother about which hospital to go to.

Tracy Ortega, 24, wanted to go to St. John's Hospital in New York because her obstetrician is on staff there, but the crew preferred a hospital closer to her home. Twenty minutes later, the family said, the ambulance was on its way to St. John's, four miles (6.5 kilometers) distant.

The baby died minutes after birth.

The two ambulance crew members were suspended without pay pending an investigation. (AP)

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Herald Tribune

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U.S. Aide Talks to Dissident

Junta Pressed To Free Burmese

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — A U.S. congressman met Monday with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the detained dissident, and appealed to Burma's ruling military junta for her release after nearly five years of house arrest.

Representative William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, conferred with the winner of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize at her house in Rangoon after meeting Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, the first secretary of the ruling military junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

It was the first time that the junta has allowed Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to meet visitors at her guarded home other than members of her immediate family.

Observers said the meeting was part of a junta effort to improve its image before a conference of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva next week. Before meeting Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Mr. Richardson appealed to General Khin Nyunt for her release.

The general listened politely and apparently was noncommittal, according to a Western resident of Rangoon who is familiar with the congressman's visit.

The lawmakers were accompanied by Jehan Raheem, the UN representative in Burma.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of a Burmese independence hero, U Aung San, has been held without charge or trial since July 1989 because of her leadership of a democracy movement that was brutally suppressed by Burmese troops. Despite her detention, her National League for Democracy swept elections in May 1990, but the junta has refused to accept the results and turn over power.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi appeared in good health, a source said.

Several world leaders, including President Bill Clinton, have called for her release.

Mr. Richardson also visited three political prisoners at Rangoon's Insein Jail and urged the junta to implement political reforms, the source said.

The junta claims to have released more than 2,000 political prisoners since April 1992. But there is no sign yet of any intention to free Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and human rights groups said the junta's human rights record remains dismal.

In a human rights report issued Feb. 1, the State Department said the junta reacted harshly to even limited opposition to a "stage-managed" convention to draw up a new constitution that would enshrine the military's role in running the country.

One democracy delegate was sentenced to 20 years in prison for distributing information critical of the proceedings, the report said.



Zulu warriors chanting war songs as they arrived in Durban on Monday to hear King Goodwill Zwelithini call for tribal independence.

Inkatha Appears Headed for a Fall

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Peter Miller and Ziba Jiyane defected to the Inkatha Freedom Party last year from opposite directions.

Mr. Miller came from the governing white National Party, Mr. Jiyane from the black nationalism of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Both were convinced that Inkatha — rooted in the tradition of South Africa's largest tribe, the Zulus, but Western in its talk of federalist democracy and free enterprise — would hold the political center in a democratic South Africa.

That prospect dimmed Saturday, and may even have died, when Inkatha leaders announced they would boycott the country's first free elections.

It is probably too early for an inquest, but disheartened insiders and former admirers have begun speaking of Inkatha as an African tragedy, a failure that will haunt the country as it emerges from white-minority rule.

Some blame the party's mercurial leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, for letting petulance and wounded pride override his political judgment.

Others blame the African National Congress for a campaign of violence and vilification that stirred insurmountable mistrust among Inkatha followers.

But at heart the conflict arose from fundamentally different ideas of South Africa. Inkatha's outlook and power base ultimately depended on the overriding importance of ethnic identity, while the African National Congress repudiated tribal politics as a vestige of apartheid.

"Inkatha has a growing, nationwide support base across cultural lines — whites, Asians, coloreds and Africans," said Mr. Miller, who became an Inkatha spokesman.

last July. "But when push came shove the internal politics of the Zulu nation itself took precedence over the wider picture."

The party could yet find its way onto the ballot, but with the deadline for registration now past and

only 10 weeks remaining until the election, no breakthrough is in sight.

On Sunday, Chief Buthezi rallied his followers with war talk, telling them that they were targets of "ethnic cleansing" and calling on them to be prepared to die, but not to vote, to prevent an African National Congress victory.

It has been a grim evolution from Chief Buthezi's younger days as one of South Africa's most ardent voices against white rule to this political last stand.

Inkatha began as a Zulu cultural organization and for a few years in the late 1970s was a sister organization of the banned African National Congress.

Chief Buthezi waged his campaign from within the apartheid system, as chief minister of the homeland for Zulus, a strategy that had the blessing of many anti-apartheid liberals.

He resisted official attempts to force full independence on the Zulus, and used his office as a platform to call for racial equality and the release of political prisoners like Nelson Mandela.

"It never entered my mind until a couple of years ago that we wouldn't be working with the ANC," said Suzanne Vos, a white journalist who became Chief Buthezi's media adviser 10 years ago.

The alliance degenerated into a violent power struggle when the African National Congress tried to dictate a more militant anti-apartheid strategy in the Zulu region.

Chief Buthezi, the intemperate dissident, opposed school boycotts, and cracked down on students when they tried to close schools in the Zulu homeland. Furious at the challenge to his domain, and evidently envious of the greater celebrity accorded black leaders in pris-

on or exile, he distanced himself more and more from the African National Congress.

He opposed the congress's calls for economic sanctions and armed resistance, and adopted a fierce anti-Communism when the congress counted the Communists as loyal allies.

The African National Congress, especially its militant young adherents, derided Chief Buthezi as a stooge of apartheid. The congress was educated, urban Zulus over by persuasion, but its followers also won poorer precincts of Natal by armed conquest.

Inkatha estimates that over the years 350 of its organizers and leaders have been slain, breaking the party's faith in nonviolence.

Appalled by Chief Buthezi's authoritarian leadership style and the disclosure in 1991 that he took secret financing from the South African military, liberals gradually deserted him.

He retained the respect of conservative whites here and abroad who yearned for a black leader willing to stand up to the African National Congress. They believed Inkatha was bound to overshadow President Frederik W. de Klerk's National Party, with its Afrikaner accents and its apartheidist past.

In negotiations for a new constitution, they supported Chief Buthezi's demand for nearly complete autonomy for provincial governments.

But as the African National Congress pressed in on his stronghold, Chief Buthezi needed more than white conservatives. He fell back increasingly on the traditionally minded Zulus for support.

The strategy cost him the support of many educated, middle-class Zulus, who may have cherished their Zulu roots but did not identify with a holy crusade.

King of the Zulus Renews Demand for Sovereignty

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — While an estimated 50,000 Zulus waited outside the City Hall in Durban, King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus met with President Frederik W. de Klerk to renew demands that the Zulu monarchy have sovereign status in the new South Africa.

Mr. de Klerk said later that Zulu aspirations could be accommodated with small changes in an interim constitution approved late last year.

[At least one person was killed and one wounded Monday when Zulus fired guns into the air during the king's meeting with Mr. de Klerk, Reuters reported from Durban.]

The government and the African National Congress, which is expected to take power after elections in April, have indicated they are prepared to give symbolic status to the Zulu monarchy. The Zulus are the country's largest tribe, with about 6 million members.

ing the formal Sio form of the German "you." The casual du form is associated with first-name intimacy and is reserved for relatives, children, God, dogs and close pals.

Yet, in the spirit of American informality, the Vance team in Stuttgart has begun shifting to du and first names, a cultural leap that many find difficult.

As for language, although most Germans have studied English in school, no amount of preparation can fully prepare a foreigner for the dialect of north-central Alabama.

"My wife is German, and her English is very good, since she lived in the States for a couple years," Mr. Cannon said. "But there have been times in talking to some of the folks from Alabama when she bowed me and whispered, 'What did he say?'"

Mr. Hosokawa told a meeting of top-level officials that Japan will take "voluntary" measures to reduce its trade surplus by the time of the next summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized countries in July.

Other officials made similar comments and the deputy chief cabinet secretary, Nobuo Ishihara, said "emergency" meetings would be held this week to consider ways of opening the country's markets and trimming the surplus.

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Rough Course for True Love

French Hardening Hearts on Immigration

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — Quietly sobbing in the 17th-century hall of the central Paris law courts, a young French woman learned the other day that her quest to marry the Algerian man she loves had been frustrated once again.

"I am completely bewildered," said the woman, Fabienne Briet, a 24-year-old communications student. "Something escapes me in this. The French state does not want me to get married. And against the state, I seem to be powerless. Why?"

Miss Briet's ordeal began last year when she and Ahmed Khelifa decided to marry in a country that has become hostile to immigration and convinced that love is often a camouflage for attempts to obtain French citizenship.

Lawyers and human-rights advocates assert that couples like Mr. Khelifa and Miss Briet are being caught up in a tightening web of security devised by the conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur to prevent, or at least hinder, mixed marriages.

"Systematically, city officials throughout France are now informing the police and public prosecutors when a French citizen and a foreigner, especially a black or a North African, announce their intention to marry," said Simon Foreman, a lawyer for Miss Briet. "Investigations are then conducted and, in many instances, the foreigner is deported. I now take on three or four cases a month of this kind, where I rarely saw them before."

Since the Balladur government took office last May promising to curb immigration, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua has proclaimed that France wants to be a country of "zero immigration" and recently vowed to fill "buses, planes, and boats" with deported illegal immigrants. He has not only introduced laws making it harder to obtain French citizenship but has also relentlessly focused on preventing what he calls a rash of "marriages blancs" — marriages of convenience to obtain identity papers.

With about 60 percent of French people saying they approve of such measures, the campaign seems to be popular in a country where the unemployment rate is more than 11 percent and where immigrants are widely blamed for economic woes.

While there are certainly people who marry solely for citizenship, the government campaign appears to have become a cover for making all mixed marriages more difficult. Because officials routinely inform police of planned mixed marriages, several hundred couples have been separated recently, said Laurent Giovanni, an official with a Christian aid group called Cimade that helps immigrants.

Asked to comment, an Interior Ministry spokesman, Pierre Mesheux, refused to take a phone call. But government officials defend their policy by noting that the number of mixed marriages rose to 30,500 in 1991 from 23,200 in 1986 and that the

authorities had discovered several networks that arranged marriages between French citizens and foreigners seeking citizenship.

In the case of Miss Briet, a few days after the marriage bans were published at City Hall for a wedding on June 19, 1993, the couple received a written request to appear at their local police station "in view of the coming marriage," she said.

Assured by a police officer that the proceeding was routine, she nonetheless consulted a lawyer, who received the same assurance. So she and Mr. Khelifa went to the appointment on June 14. Mr. Khelifa, a 25-year-old former student of French at Paris University whose temporary residence permit expired in 1992, was immediately taken to the questioning, handcuffed, and deported a few days later.

On June 20, a day after the planned wedding, Mr. Khelifa was bundled onto a flight to Algeria. In similar cases, other tribunals, notably in Versailles, have recently ruled against deportation.

On July 26, 1993, Miss Briet left for Oran, Algeria, to try to marry her boyfriend in his home town. The French Consulate declined to marry them because it can only marry two French citizens, and the consul-general, Christine Robichon, declined to receive them. In response to a request for a French visa for Mr. Khelifa, Ms. Robichon wrote on Aug. 22 that no visa could be delivered because he had been ordered deported from French territory. Several lawyers, including Mr. Foreman, said this ruling by Ms. Robichon was illegal because deportation should not prejudice future visa requests.

Miss Briet then tried again to marry in Algeria but was told by the Algerian authorities that she needed a residence permit, which she could obtain only if she was already married to an Algerian or had a work contract. With terrorist violence against foreigners increasing in Algeria, she finally left on Sept. 28. On Dec. 3, the French consul-general in Oran again denied Mr. Khelifa a visa.

"I am exhausted," said Miss Briet, a slight woman with pale blue eyes. "I have taken a part-time job in a shop but what I earn does not even cover my phone bills to Oran. A whole series of beliefs I had about my country and the rights of the individual here have just collapsed."

Mr. Foreman presented a lawsuit in January to the Paris tribunal arguing that Miss Briet had been denied a basic right by the actions of the consul-general, the police, and the Foreign Ministry. "The right to marry is a fundamental liberty," he argued.

But on Jan. 24, the court ruled that it did not have jurisdiction on the question of a visa for Mr. Khelifa. The decision effectively meant that the Council of State, one of the supreme judicial authorities in France, would have to decide — a process likely to take two years.

Close to giving up hope, Miss Briet said: "It's tragic. Ahmed is talented, intelligent, tolerant. He could be a big plus for French society in the future."

Israeli Aide The Tortuous Road To Malaria Vaccine

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Simcha Diniz, chairman of the quasi-governmental Jewish Agency and a former Israeli ambassador to Washington in the 1970s, was charged Monday with serious fraud and breach of trust involving personal use of agency credit cards.

Mr. Diniz announced he was taking a leave of absence from his post to fight the charges. He said he was innocent.

The indictment, following a long police investigation, charged that Mr. Diniz, 64, had made personal purchases at such stores as Macy's and Bloomingdale's using an American Express card issued by the agency, and that he had also misused a credit card from the clothing retailer Syms.

Prosecutors alleged that Mr. Diniz purchased \$23,000 in clothing, furniture, gifts and cosmetics with the credit cards.

In Israeli news media reports over the last year, Mr. Diniz has been depicted as a high-flying executive who ignored warnings that he was violating agency rules and who had expensive tastes while on agency business.

The issue is sensitive because the Jewish Agency is a major recipient of charity donations from Jews around the world. The agency is charged with bringing new immigrants to Israel.

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WASHINGTON — The long quest for a vaccine to combat malaria, which is believed to kill as many as 3 million people a year, appears to be nearing its goal.

An experimental vaccine, developed by Colombian scientists and already tested in more than 20,000 people, is showing such good results that international health officials say it could be ready for general use in four years.

The vaccine does not prevent infection by the malaria parasite, but does reduce the number of attacks among children — the hardest-hit group — by as much as 77 percent in early studies.

Results from the final phase of testing — in 600 Tanzanian children who otherwise have a nearly 100 percent chance of getting the most serious form of malaria — will not be complete until October. But findings to be published this week in the British journal *Vaccine* show the vaccine induces a "strong immune response" without side effects.

"I find it very exciting," said Tore Godal, head of the world's leading scientific organization fighting tropical diseases.

The vaccine is being developed at a time when resistance is increasing to drugs used to treat malaria.

The vaccine testing is being done under the aegis of Mr. Godal's Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Disease, which is funded mainly by the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

The vaccine was developed in 1988 by Manuel E. Patarro and colleagues at the National University of Colombia in Bogotá.

Just as the first success against malaria is coming into view, Mr. Godal said he feared the U.S. Agency for International Development may be about to withdraw most of its support. Last year AID supplied \$3 million of the \$30 million annual budget for the Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Disease. This year, he said, the agency has so far assured him only of \$500,000.

If full U.S. support does not come through, Mr. Godal said, other donor countries will object.

An AID spokesman, Jay Byrne, said his agency would cut back funds in several areas. He said AID might have to take money from programs that help fewer people so that it can give to programs that help more. He said malaria causes 25 percent of childhood deaths in the Third World; but diarrheal diseases account for 38 percent and would, therefore, have a stronger claim on funding.

Malaria, caused by a parasite transmitted in the bites of infected mosquitoes, begins with fever, chills, sweats and severe headaches.

DRAWL: Preparing for Move, Mercedes Immerses Executives in 'Bama

Continued From Page 1

tion outside Germany. BMW is preparing to open a new plant near Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mercedes has followed suit with its Alabama factory, scheduled to begin turning out 60,000 new "sport-utility" vehicles a year beginning in 1997.

The choice of Vance, announced on Sept. 30 after an eight-month search, "was a big surprise for all of us," said Andreas Renschler, 36, who headed the Mercedes site-selection team and will run the new factory. "When you think about Alabama, well, what do you think of? Even when you say a lot of Americans they say, 'Oh, God.' But then you ask them if they know Alabama, and they say no."

Mercedes figures the cost of building the new car in Vance will

be about 30 percent lower than it would be in Germany. Other advantages are proximity to U.S. suppliers and dealers — about one-third of the vehicles likely will be sold in the United States — and a much lower cost of living for those moving across the Atlantic.

"When you ask me, 'Why Alabama,' it's hard to explain," Mr. Renschler said. "In the end, it's a feeling, a gut feeling."

It's also a lucrative package of tax breaks and other enticements offered by the state of Alabama and local authorities. Valued at more than \$250 million, the deal includes nearly 1,000 acres (400 hectares) of land for a symbolic \$100 payment from Mercedes.

Alabama's governor, Jim Folsom, sees the arrival of Mercedes as a chance to alter forever the stereo-

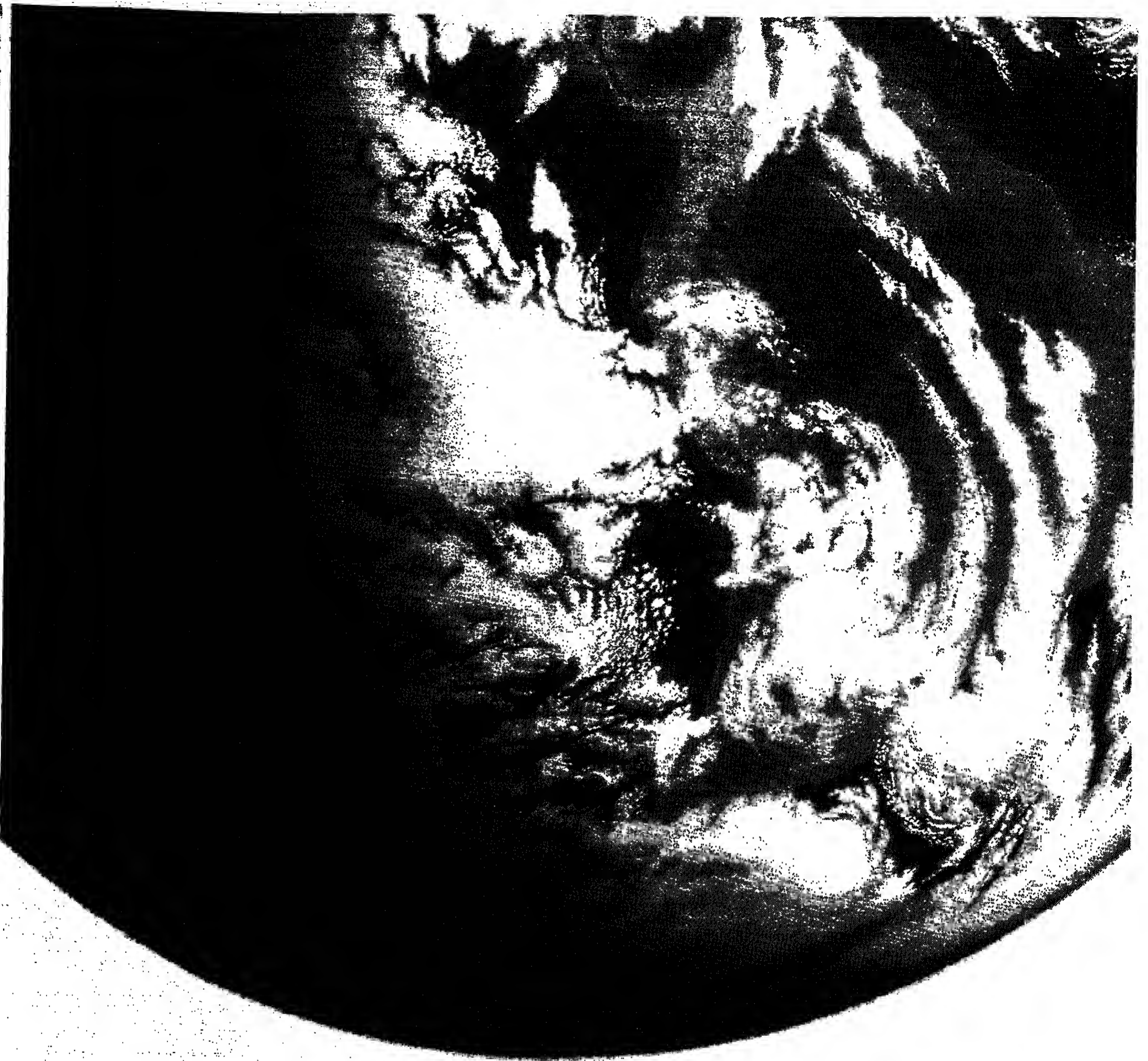
type of Alabama as a racist backwater where order is maintained with fire hoses and police dogs. The plant, he declared last fall, marks "a new day for Alabama, a day when we move to the forefront of economic development."

To prepare for the move and begin the necessary acculturation, the team designing the new operation has been segregated from Mercedes's main headquarters here in a small warren of buildings intended to be much more intimate than is common in German businesses.

Work spaces are open, doors left ajar. Privacy, a cherished commodity in densely populated Germany, is being eradicated.

A small but difficult issue is the question of how to address fellow employees. In speaking German, all but the closest friends and colleagues are typically addressed us-

ing the formal Sie form of the German "you." The



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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Upbeat on the Economy

Slowly but successfully, the American economy seems at last to have worked its way through two decades' accumulated policy errors and resulting disasters. For the first time in years, official Washington's midwinter forecasts speak of strong performance ahead. One reason for it is the decline in the federal deficit, an achievement being loudly celebrated by the Clinton administration as it publishes its budget for next year. But there is more, and the optimism goes well beyond the White House.

That most cautious of observers, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, concedes that the foundations of growth "are looking increasingly well entrenched." Robert Reichbauer of the Congressional Budget Office, whom one senator described as "some-what of a dark messenger" in the past, sees years of steady growth ahead. Mr. Greenspan points out that the core inflation rate is now lower than at any time since the early 1970s, when it was sent soaring by the Vietnam War and the first of the oil crises. Next year, the CBO calculates, the budget deficit will be smaller in proportion to the size of the economy than in any year since 1979. As a result of those two things, interest rates are low, and business investment is rising powerfully.

Oddly, in the 1980s it was not only the federal deficit but private debt that soared. It

was as though the passion to live on borrowed money were being carried by a virus that started an epidemic of loose financial behavior reaching from the national government to banks, corporations and families' living rooms. But now the epidemic seems to have passed. As President Bill Clinton and Congress have done with the federal deficit, Mr. Greenspan reports, business and households have made substantial gains in working down their debts. Banks have managed to strengthen their capital, enabling them to lend more easily than a year ago, which in turn supports further growth.

There are certain risks to this happy prospect. The greatest, the CBO observes in its midwinter review, are abroad. The economies of Western Europe and Japan are in serious trouble, and if conditions there deteriorate further the results could feed quickly back into the United States. The turmoil in Russia could affect America in many ways. These domestic forecasts are always vulnerable to events far beyond the borders of the country. What Americans can control directly is their habit of living dangerously on borrowed money, in both their public and private budgets. There, at last, they are making real progress — with real results now beginning to be visible in jobs and incomes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bosnians Should Decide

NATO's response to the Feb. 5 mortar attack on the Sarajevo market is not limited to threatening air strikes against the Serbian gunners razing the city, the presumed authors of the atrocity. It also includes intensified diplomatic pressure on the gunners' target, the Bosnian government, pressure that Europe wants Washington to apply. That is the nub of the trans-Atlantic deal that clinched NATO's 10-day bombing ultimatum last Wednesday. European allies finally accepted Washington's idea of using air power to relieve besieged civilians in the Bosnian capital; in exchange, the Clinton administration finally agreed to join European efforts to prod all sides into a peace agreement.

Peace on terms acceptable to all the combatants would be a worthy achievement. But a peace agreement imposed on unwilling Bosnians would be an invitation to renewed war.

Twisting the arms of the Bosnian government, the aggrieved party in this conflict, would offend American values. It would also, if the administration follows through on its repeated public commitments, obligate substantial American ground forces to monitor, and therefore enforce, a sullen imposed peace. Such a peace would probably be resisted by militias from all Bosnian factions, and create a Balkan Mogadishu with plenty of mountains and forests to camouflage guerrilla snipers.

What matter most now are the limits Washington puts on its diplomatic efforts. Desperate gains in Bosnia's military strength, govern-

ment forces have no realistic chance to recover all the territories lost to Serbian and Croatian aggression and insurgency. It would bring no shame to the United States to remind Bosnian authorities of that painful truth.

Beyond that reminder, Washington can constructively ask what the minimum provisions are, in territorial integrity and transit corridors, that Bosnia will accept. Bosnian leaders reasonably insist on control over industrial areas of central Bosnia, adequate links between Sarajevo and other besieged government cities farther east and maritime outlets to international commerce.

If Washington comes back with Bosnian terms that it considers reasonable, it can then ask West European governments and Russia to seek Serbian and Croatian agreement. If the Serbs and Croats refuse, the administration then must think about reviving its earlier preferred course, working to lift the United Nations arms embargo so that the Bosnians can fairly fight on, at risk mainly to themselves.

Sooner or later the Bosnian war, now 22 months old, will grind to an exhausted end. The peace is likely to be almost as ugly as the war has been. But the final responsibility for reaching that peace can lie only with the Bosnian combatants themselves — all of them. For NATO or the Clinton administration to pretend otherwise would be to invite themselves into a quagmire that would serve no humanitarian purpose and advance no vital interest.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Spoilers in South Africa

For a coalition of right-wing white South African separatists, the thought of three centuries of racial dominance coming to an end is unbearable. Their campaign for a separate whites-only election in an Afrikaner homeland was thoroughly rejected by South Africa's main political players, so the extremists now have decided to play a new role — that of spoiler. But they should not be allowed to derail South Africa's transition to democracy.

Instead of contesting for a role in shaping their country's future, these reactionaries have announced through their umbrella party, the Afrikaner Volksfront, that they will not cast ballots alongside the black majority in April. They will boycott South Africa's first non-racial elections in 340 years. Their bitterness at the likelihood of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress winning power, however, will not keep them at home on election day. Besides, offering not-so-veiled threats of violence during the coming campaign — and they have the paramilitary forces to spread terror — members of the Volksfront have vowed to disrupt the post-apartheid gov-

ernment through acts of civil disobedience, not paying taxes, for example. And the pity is that Afrikaner resistance to black majority rule has found tactical alliance with some South African blacks, in the form of former principal ally the Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The tide of history is against them, and they must know it. Apartheid is dead, and the guns of a minority within a minority will not bring it back. Chief Buthelezi, especially, has to decide how he will be recorded during South Africa's rendezvous with history. He can, as he has up to now, make trouble. But only as a nuisance, not as a stopper — too many people, black and white, want the election and the new government to work. It would be a better transition if Chief Buthelezi, his forces and the black homelands would end their hold-out and join with the African National Congress and President Frederik W. de Klerk's outgoing government in bringing in a new democratic order. The spoiler's role is doomed to fail.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Pay Attention to the IMF

When Michel Camdessus, director of the International Monetary Fund, goes public with angry complaints that his agency is being "scapegoated" for insisting on sound Russian reforms as a condition for more economic assistance, the world should understand what this is all about. It is about Russian incompetence on both government and private levels of how a market economy really works. It is about the hypocrisy of outside governments that control the IMF and yet find it convenient to complain when it carries out approved policies. Most of all, it is about the high stakes in dragging the dangerous Russian bear back from the abyss of hyperinflation, societal breakdown and regression to totalitarian, ultranationalist ways.

As primary, care physician to the world's sick economies, the IMF is used to being

scapegoated for dispensing bitter medicine. With success stories to brag about, Mr. Camdessus rarely lashes back. Usually he can count on the backing of his patrons, the big powers, but Russia is different. As a big power itself, it bristles at the conditions the IMF imposes before approving credits.

Yet last back as what Mr. Camdessus has done, and his administrations have substance. Unless Russia speeds the transition to a market economy, puts the brakes on inflation, curtails subsidies to failing state enterprises and gets going on a multitude of sound economic standards that it has officially accepted, he says the IMF may not release another \$1.5 billion installment in its assistance program.

When the U.S. Congress votes on new bilateral aid for Russia, it should impose conditions comparable to those that Washington quietly approves for the IMF.

— The Baltimore Sun.

Shultz on Bosnia: 'The Ultimate End of a Disgrace'

By Anthony Lewis

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — "It is the ultimate end of a disgrace."

That was how George Shultz began when I asked him what he thought of President Bill Clinton's new policy on Bosnia. The administration is joining European governments in pressing the Bosnians to accept "reasonable" terms for dismemberment of their country.

"What the United States is supporting," the former secretary of state said, "is a way to put the Bosnians in a prison — with no way to get anywhere except with the permission of the people around them."

Serbian aggression and "ethnic cleansing" have left the government of Bosnia in control of only a small area around its capital, Sarajevo, and a few other islands of territory. There is no way to drive in or out of those places except through roadblocks manned by Serbians, or in a few cases Croatian, forces.

"The whole thing is an immense tragedy," Mr. Shultz said. "And it has all sorts of repercussions. The way we're behaving in Bosnia is being closely watched by the Russians" as a test of Western will.

"The Muslim world is watching. They're convinced it is an effort to get the Muslims out of Europe. That was some message when the prime ministers of Pakistan and Turkey went to Sarajevo the other day."

"From the standpoint of human rights, of strategic thinking and of international norms there are huge American interests — and nobody seems to pay any attention."

Mr. Shultz has been critical previously of the American failure, starting with the Bush administration, to resist Serbian aggression in the former Yugoslavia. But when I reached him by telephone on Friday in his office at the Hoover Institution on the Stanford University campus, he spoke with a particular urgency and pain.

"What needed to be done from the start," he said, "and it could still be done, late as it is, is to reduce the Serbian power to make war. And you can do that without putting a single soldier on the ground. You use air

power — but not to hit artillery pieces. The way to get people's attention is to hit behind the lines at sources of supply."

"And the arms embargo — that makes no sense. We should be supplying the Muslims. You have to give the Serbs credit. They've out-negotiated us. They're making fools of us."

"It could have been stopped at the beginning," Mr. Shultz said, when the Serbs attacked Croatia in 1991. "It could have been stopped a year and a half ago," when they began aggression and genocide in Bosnia. "Even if there is some sort of negotiated settlement now, it won't work. There will be guerrilla war."

Most people concerned with the Yugoslav disaster, even those who would agree with Mr. Shultz's strong criticism of Bush and Clinton policy, think it is too late to put Bosnia back together as the multi-religious state it was. The U.S. policy record is morally and politically terrible, they would say, but it is past. The only way to stop the fighting now is an agreed dismemberment.

But if that is to be the policy, Mr. Shultz's comments are an important warning: The

West should not try to force on the Bosnian victims a division of territory that leaves them with a nonviable state, at the mercy of their tormentors. The present map, with its little islands of government-held territory, would be a recipe for harassment and, as Mr. Shultz said, guerrilla war. A rump Bosnian state must at least consist of connected territory, accessible without permission of Serbian and Croatian soldiers at roadblocks.

Clinton administration officials have told reporters that they will not put pressure on Bosnia to accept an impossible territorial settlement but rather will work to meet Bosnia's "reasonable requirements." It is in America's urgent interest, political and moral, to keep that promise at least.

Talking with George Shultz made me wish, again, that he or someone of his strength and character had been secretary of state when Serbia began its onslaught. He would have put enough backbone into President George Bush to issue an ultimatum to Serbia then and avert the tragedy that has followed weakness.

The New York Times.

Is It Genocide or Isn't It? Senior U.S. Officials Are Loath to Say

By Richard Johnson

The writer is a former head of the State Department's Yugoslav desk. This comment is adapted from a paper written at the National War College, where he is studying in preparation for a new State Department post.

WASHINGTON — Since late summer 1992 the executive branch of the U.S. government, in the Bush and Clinton administrations, has come under significant pressure to make an unequivocal determination that the Serbian campaign in Bosnia constitutes genocide under the 1948 UN Genocide Convention. These pressures have triggered statements by senior State Department officials and by the president, particularly since December 1992, that implicitly or explicitly address the issue of whether genocide is under way in Bosnia.

Some of these come very close to saying "yes." However, none makes a clear and unequivocal determination that the Serbian leaders are waging genocide in Bosnia and that the moral and legal obligations of the Genocide Convention apply.

Instead, administration statements have typically asserted that the Serbian campaign "borders on genocide," or that "certain actions" by "Bosnian Serbs" have been "tantamount to genocide" or constitute "acts of genocide."

There are two hypothetical explanations for such equivocation. One is that further collection and assessment of evidence are needed before a clear determination can be made.

Several State Department and National Security Council officials put forward this explanation in more or less explicit terms. These officials would often also assert that the genocide issue may be of moral and historical interest but is not of operational importance in terms of pursuing justice (war crimes are eas-

ily to prove than genocide) or ending the killing in Bosnia (through a "bilateral settlement").

However, some of these as well as other State Department officials also acknowledge that policymakers at the White House and at the State Department have shown little interest in clearing up the questions that

their military commanders are responsible, would produce more political pressure to take effective action, including the use of force, to end and punish the genocide.

At a minimum, such a determination would undermine the credibility of Western policies that rely on "peace talks," mediated by the United Nations and the European Union, to reach a "voluntary settlement" between warring factions.

In August 1992 the State Department confirmed that Serbian-run "detention centers" in Bosnia feature systematic killing and torture were a significant problem. The State Department then initiated a process of submitting data on war crimes in Bosnia to the UN War Crimes Commission.

However, lead action on compiling these submissions was assigned to a Foreign Service officer in the Human Rights Bureau with no prior knowledge of Balkan affairs, and to a short-term State Department intern just out of college.

In mid-December 1992, Acting Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger broke new ground in drawing parallels between Serbian behavior in Bosnia and Nazi behavior, naming senior Serbian leaders as bearing responsibility for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Bosnia, and citing some of the questions they should face. However, his pub-

lic statements were not followed up by any internal taskings within the State Department to build up cases against these leaders.

In mid-December 1992, the United States voted for a UN General Assembly resolution on Bosnia which stated that Serbian "ethnic cleansing" is a form of genocide. However, the executive branch never followed up by citing or using this determination as a basis for Western policies.

More equivocal statements tend to be made by more senior officials, less equivocal statements by lesser officials. The president has, largely in response to questioning, repeatedly drawn some degree of analogy between the Holocaust and the present mass extermination of Bosnians. But he has chosen never explicitly to address whether Serbian leaders are engaged in genocide.

Warren Christopher volunteered during his confirmation hearings that the Serbian campaign of "ethnic cleansing" was resulting in "near genocidal or perhaps really genocidal conditions." But he has never raised the issue since becoming secretary, and his more extensive comments on the matter since then, under questioning on May 18, 1993, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, are also the most equivocal presentation by any administration official since the beginning of the war in Bosnia.

These comments triggered an extraordinary memo to the secretary from the acting assistant secretary for human rights reminding him that Serbian and Bosnian Serb

forces were responsible for the vast majority of war crimes in Bosnia.

Senior policymakers do not have better information about realities in the Balkans than do the lesser officials who have sought to bring them to make clearer statements on genocide. Some light is shed on their thinking in rejecting bureau recommendations by comments made by Undersecretary Peter Tarnoff and Counselor Wirth at an April 28, 1993, State Department luncheon for Elie Weisel.

Mr. Weisel argued that whether or not genocide was under way in Bosnia, the Serbian concentration camps and mass murders there constituted a moral imperative for decisive outside intervention. Mr. Tarnoff took the point but noted that failure in Bosnia would destroy the Clinton presidency. Mr. Wirth agreed with Mr. Weisel that the moral stakes in Bosnia were high.

The story told above is one of many failures. Senior policymakers have failed to level with the American people on the nature of the moral and security challenge that America faces in the Balkans. Officials have failed to resist the obfuscation of their seniors.

Outside the executive branch, the broad range of interested observers who see Mr. Milosevic's campaign for a greater Serbia as an instance of genocidal aggression that the United States must confront have failed to apply coherent and sustained pressure to force at least a straightforward executive branch statement on the genocide issue.

The Washington Post.

Exclusion and Nationalism: The Populist-New Right in Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — William Faulkner, nearly a half-century ago, speaking of the American South, said that the past "is not even past." France has just demonstrated what that means. The Dreyfus case, which occurred a century ago this year, has shown that it is not "past," either.

The French army's magazine has published an article on the Dreyfus case, written by the head of the army's historical section, Captain Alfred Dreyfus was a Jewish officer, graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, the most highly regarded of France's grandes écoles. He was accused of being a German spy on the basis of a document stolen by French counterintelligence from the German Embassy. He was convicted in 1894 and sent to Devil's Island.

Later, another French officer, Major Ferdinand Esterhazy, not a Jew, was implicated and tried but acquitted. An enormous controversy ensued, and the novelist Emile Zola

published his famous denunciation of French military justice, "J'accuse!" It was discovered that the document that condemned Dreyfus had been forged by an officer of the general staff, who killed himself when this was found out. Esterhazy fled the country. A new military trial nonetheless convicted Dreyfus once again.

Ten days later, France's president pardoned Dreyfus. Later restored by court order to his rank in the army, he was decorated by order of parliament and served honorably in World War I. He died in 1935.

The army magazine article recapitulates this history, but then says that the defenders of Dreyfus were "hostile to national military service," who wanted to depose the officer class. Dreyfus's opponents were patriots who, "in the context of an impending war with Germany, were attempting to pre-

vent the destabilization of the army." The practical result, the article says, was to "dismantle French military intelligence and cut funding for the army at a moment when Germany was rearming."

Today, it concludes, "Dreyfus's innocence is the thesis generally admitted by historians. However, behind the political scandal was a disinformation operation directed against German intelligence, and even now no one is in a position to say whether Dreyfus was conscious or unconsciously implicated in that." In short, Dreyfus may, after all, have been guilty.

As soon as this article was drawn to general attention by French newspapers, the minister of defense dismissed the officer responsible, finding the article "tendentious" and containing "historical inaccuracies and errors." The general reaction in

France was of a certain astonishment, if not uneasiness, that elements in the army still are prepared to defend, even indirectly, the thesis that Dreyfus was guilty.

However, what is chiefly notable in this affair is its irrelevance to the main currents in France, where the old right, traditionally hostile to the republic, to secular schools, liberalism, internationalism (and to Dreyfus), is all but dead, even inside the French army. Charles de Gaulle's defeat of Philippe Pétain, and of Pétainism, was its defeat as well.

There is a new right instead, or a new populism, which is not exclusively a French phenomenon. This movement is against "cosmopolitanism." It says that an "obsession with anti-Semitism can only uselessly and dangerously complicate" the construction of a new Europe "of the peoples."

It says that it is anti-Zionist, but mainly it is anti-American, since the United States stands for an indiscriminating consumerism and materialism. It defends, as one of its ideologists says, "the grandeur of nations against the Balkanization of the world on the orders of Wall Street, the Zionist international, the Frankfurt stock market, and the gnomes of Tokyo."

In France it includes a number of people previously associated with communism or the extreme left. One of its leaders says that right-left catagories now, after the collapse of communism, are outmoded, and that the political scene should be described in terms of a center and a periphery, the center occupied by the complacent established forces of capitalist society, the periphery by all those who want radical social change. These, he says, naturally tend to blend one into another as you work your way around the periphery.

Thus ex-leftists and neo-fascists can come together to struggle against unemployment, immigration, "Anar-chism," "cosmopolitanism." The

newly appointed leader of France's Communist Party, Robert Hue, first came to national attention when, as the mayor of a working-class suburb, he led a vigilante group in harassing a Moroccan family accused by neighbors of dealing in drugs.

This alliance of populist radicals was forged during the Gulf War, which was opposed by both the National Front and the Communist Party in France. The Communist Party today denies any sympathy for National Front causes, but the convergence of far-right is clear — and is not simply confined to France.

There are links to the new nationalist-Communist alliances that have emerged in Russia, Serbia and elsewhere in the former Communist world. There, powerful popular emotions of resentment and fear have been mobilized against the seemingly anonymous international forces that brought down the old order, humiliating and impoverishing those societies.

The Polish writer Adam Michnik has remarked that "the supreme stage of communism is nationalism," in which nationalism discards the Marxist apparatus of social control. This is something new on the political scene and should not be confused with what survives of the old right.

The nostalgics of the French army look back to a political tradition that was hierarchical, anti-liberal, anti-Semitic, anti-democratic. Precisely the point about the new European right is that it makes a modern and popular, "democratic" appeal to exclusion, nationalism, emotion, national paranoia. Even though it is anti-American, its resemblance is to the populist right-wing movements repeatedly seen in America's own history. It is not part of a past that is not yet past. Its significance is that it could be an important factor in the future.

International Herald Tribune.
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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Painful Duty

PALERMO — In addressing the troops on the occasion of his presenting the medals for valor to those soldiers who have distinguished themselves by acts of bravery at the risk of their lives in the recent riots which have taken place in Sicily, General Morra struck the keynote of the situation. "Painful it has been to you to raise your hand against those who have the same accent and speak the same language as ourselves. But the whole responsibility for these sad events falls upon those who betraying king, country and family, have with dark and infamous arguments incited our brothers to go against us."

1919: League of Nations

PARIS — President Wilson yesterday afternoon (Feb. 14) read into the records of the Peace Conference the preliminary draft of the League of Nations. He called it a "practical and humane document — a definite guar-

antee of the future peace of the world." After reading the document, which contained twenty-six articles and a preamble, President Wilson addressed the Conference, explaining the great unanimity which had marked the deliberations of the Committee of those who work the draft was fruit.

1944: Finns Seek Peace

STOCKHOLM — [From our New York edition] Indirect contact has been established between Russian and Finnish quarters for preliminary peace feelers, unofficial but highly reliable Finnish sources said today (Feb. 15). It was considered possible that other parties, such as Americans and Swedes, acted as messengers. According to this information, the Russians had sought openly to inform themselves as to just what the Finns were up to in the current peace maneuvers. The Finns replied that they were ready to "talk turkey," although naturally no details, such as conditions, were mentioned.

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OPINION

A Last Big Chip at Privacy If the Feds Get Their Way

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Well-meaning law and intelligence officials vainly seeking to maintain their vanishing ability to eavesdrop, have come up with a scheme that endangers the personal freedom of every American.

Nobody doubts that FBI wiretaps help catch crooks or that the National Security Agency's "Big Ears" alert the country to the plans of terrorists. And nobody can deny that new technology makes it easier for the bad guys to encode their communications to avoid the eavesdropping of the good guys.

But the solution that faceless Clinton officials are putting forward shows outdated law enforcement rooted in a total misunderstanding of the information explosion. The Clinton notion, recy-

200 or 300 number, every electronic note we leave or receive is "tagged" by a personal digital assistant.

Add to that stack of intimate data the national "health security card" that Bill Clinton proposes we all carry. Combine it with the travel, shopping and credit data available from all our plastic cards, along with psychological and student test scores. Throw in the confidential tax returns, sealed divorce proceedings, welfare records, field investigations for job applications, raw files and CIA dossiers available to the Feds, and you have the individual citizen standing naked to the nosy bureaucracy.

Assure us not that our personal life stories will be "safeguarded" by multiple encryptions in the brave new world of snooperware; we saw only last month how political appointees can rifle the old-fashioned files of candidates and get off scot-free. Whenever personal information is amassed and readily available, it will be examined by the curious, and if it is valuable, it will be stolen by political hackers.

Ah, but wouldn't it be helpful to society to have instant access to the encoded communications of a Mafia capo, or a terrorist ordering the hijacking of a skyscraper, or a banker financing a dictator's nuclear development?

Sure it would. That is why no respecting vice overlord or terrorist or local drug-runner would buy or use clipper-chipped American telecommunications equipment. They would buy non-American hardware with unmonitored Japanese or German or Indian encryption chips and laugh all the way to the plutonium factory.

The only people tap-able by American agents would be honest Americans — or those crooked Americans deep enough to buy American equipment with the pre-compromised American code. Subsequent laws to mandate the FBI bug in every transmitter would be as effective as today's laws banning radar detectors.

Tomorrow's law enforcement and espionage cannot be planned by people stuck in the wiretap and Big Ear mindset of the past. The new Ultra secret is that the paradigm has shifted; encryption has overcome decryption.

Billions now spent on passive technical surveillance must be shifted to active means of learning criminal or aggressive plans. Human informers must be recruited or placed, as "sight" declines and "human" rises in the new era; psychic as well as monetary rewards for ratting must be raised; governments must collude closely to trace trashes of wealth.

Cash in your clipper chips, wiretappers. You can't detect the crime wave of the future with those old earphones on.

The New York Times.

The 'clipper chip' would encode, for federal perusal whenever a judge rubber-stamped a warrant, everything we say on a phone, everything we write on a computer.

cluded from an aborted Bush idea, is to put the same encryption chip in every telephone and computer made in the United States. This new encoding device, or scrambler, would help ordinary citizens protect the privacy of our conversations and messages and bank accounts from each other.

That sounds great, but here comes the catch: The federal government would need to be able to use the code numbers to wiretap all of us.

To the tune of "I Got Algorithms," the Eavesdropping Establishment is singing that it will help us protect our privacy — but not from intrusion by the Feds. In effect, its proposal demands that we turn over to Washington a duplicate set of keys to our homes, formerly our castles, where not even the king in olden times could go.

The "clipper chip" — aptly named, as it clips the wings of individual liberty — would encode, for federal perusal whenever a judge rubber-stamped a warrant, everything we say on a phone, everything we write on a computer, every order we give to a shopping network or bank or

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Imperfect Partnership

In his opinion column of Feb. 9 ("NATO is Realistic About Russia and Enlargement") Michael Ruble attempts to put the best face on the flawed NATO-Russia Partnership for Peace. Still, the inherent contradictions of the Partnership persist.

On the one hand, the writer insists that Russia does not wield a veto on NATO enlargement. On the other, he asserts that NATO expansion would lead to Russian "isolation." So all the Russians have to do is say that they would be isolated, and NATO will hold back from hounding the legacy of Yalta. For Russia-firsters, there will never be a good time to embrace the new democracies, yet Russia does not need NATO to provide for its national security.

Mr. Ruble states that NATO providing potential new members with clear criteria and timetable for joining would amount to a "rigid framework," whereas at the same time he says Partnership is "an essential condition for future membership." How can one prepare for membership without knowing the rules of the club?

Clinton administration officials promise that Partnership for Peace is an open door to future NATO membership for those nations which seek it and are able to add to the alliance's "overall security." Yet they also say that "overall security" will affect the future of NATO and the Partnership for Peace. The Partnership, like Russia, "can go either way." In other words, if events go terribly wrong in Russia, it would be easier to expand (or not expand) NATO up to Russia's borders rather

than doing so now in a transparent and predictable way.

The debate will continue. But let us bear in mind one point. When then Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was demanding that a united Germany be outside NATO, the Bush administration stood firm. The same political vision should be mustered today, unless we have made up our minds that an indefinite no-man's-land serving as a buffer zone between an unpredictable Russia and a timid alliance is what Partnership is really all about.

JOHN BORAWSKI,
MICHAEL KIRST,
Brussels.

The CIA Plot to Kill Castro

I was sorry to see in the obituary for Richard Bissell (IHT, Feb. 9) a repetition of the myth about "the CIA's creation" — at President John Kennedy's request after the Bay of Pigs — of a top secret assassination project... whose target was Fidel Castro.

The CIA assassination project was created in the Eisenhower administration, and it was the Eisenhower administration that brought in the mob to do the dirty deed. As the Church Committee investigation reported in 1976: "In August 1960, the CIA took steps to enlist members of the criminal underworld with gambling syndicate contacts to aid in assassinating Castro." This was months before Mr. Kennedy became president.

I should add that there is no evidence that either Mr. Eisenhower or Mr. Kennedy knew of or authorized the Castro assassination plots. The CIA, like every

other intelligence agency we know about, was perfectly capable in those freewheeling days of going into business for itself.

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR.,
New York.

Where the Doctor Is In

In response to "U.S. Can Learn From French Concept of Health Care" (Feb. 7): The first thing to learn is that about 40 percent of France's doctors are generalists, compared with less than 12 percent in the United States. So French patients are much more likely to have easy, early access to a doctor.

"Easy" and "early" are key words, for few of us get sick by appointment. The American alternative is often a nasty, expensive trip to a hospital emergency room.

PHILIP C. HOLZBERGER,
Lagnan, France.

Universal Political Worry

Guenter Kloepper (Letters, Jan. 21) contends that French politicians are physically afraid (in italics) of the population. He implies that such fear is unique to France.

The first dumping of food I remember was in the United States during the 1930s depression. It was milk on its way to market. Many similar incidents, such as withholding of food, coal, steel and the like, come to mind.

The problem is votes: No politician likes to lose votes.

ROYAL J. WHITING,
Juan-les-Pins, France.

Show Biz Is About to Take A New Whack at Kerrigan

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — Cynics have it that a whack on the knee was the best thing ever to happen to both figure skating and Nancy Kerrigan.

A sport that many found thrill-free has been transformed into a violent soap opera as all-American in appeal as football. If CBS could only clone the Winter Games, it might recoup the ratings franchise it lost with the defection of the National Football League.

Miss Kerrigan is now a megastar. Having recovered from the assault, she and

In other words, Miss Kerrigan is a star only in skates. To make her dazzle in her show biz arenas, her packagers will have to invent a new, fictional character for her. If Kerrigan the Courageous doesn't take, other personas, perhaps less dignified, will be trotted out to protect the investment.

This is the one problem that Tonya Harding does not face. Whether you love Miss Harding or love to hate her, she commands attention, precisely because of her rough edges. And so she has upstaged Miss Kerrigan, not to mention Bosnia and the budget, all week.

No wonder two of the Kerrigan biographies, almost as an afterthought, affixed a photo of Miss Harding on their covers too, as sales insurance. All three books eventually give up on Miss Kerrigan's exemplary biography, switching channels giddily to the rocky Harding saga. Connie Chung, on the CBS news-magazine "Eye to Eye," devoted less than 10 minutes to a Kerrigan interview but almost an hour to Miss Harding.

Although Miss Kerrigan's Olympic performance might benefit from the banishment of Miss Harding from Lillehammer, her star presence, perversely enough, is actually bolstered by contrast with her dark rival. Once Miss Harding has gone her separate way, perhaps to play Jeff Gouley's victim in a Court TV defense argued by Leslie Abramson, Miss Kerrigan will have to hold a spotlight solo.

The pressure will be intense. Variety is already gauging the "downside possibilities" in her show biz ventures should she prove an "also-ran in the Games." Nancy Kerrigan, multimedia megastar, may fall as rapidly as she rose without either Tonya or a gold medal for a prop.

The New York Times.

Merchandisers All

EVEN Nova Lanktree, who brokers sports figures for commercials, remembers when athletes "used to be called heroes or legends." Now, she says, they are called stars. They share this firmament with entertainers, all twinkling for ad dollars. The real winners and losers become those who do or don't have the right stuff to be successful at sales.

Tonya Harding, however, is absolutely right in noting that women who win endorsements fit a too narrow, pretty, feminine, Dorothy Hamill, Chris Evert and, yes, Nancy Kerrigan mold. No tough girls need apply.

But the sorriest spectacle is not just Tonya vs. Nancy, or Mike vs. Reebok. It's the grand-slam takeover by companies who award the real gold medals. In this world every accomplishment has the same value: a market value.

— Ellen Goodman, commenting
to The Boston Globe.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Joshua Redman, the jazz musician, is reading Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment."

"You get a lot of intrigue and action, it's fascinating from a psychological point of view. I don't force myself to read a book I hate for the sake of quote 'intellectual enrichment,' but entering someone else's dream world heightens your own imaginative capacity."

(Mike Zwerin, IHT)



FREE TO HATE: The Rise of the Right in Post-Communist Eastern Europe

By Paul Hockenro. 332 pages. \$25. Routledge.

Reviewed by Peter Reddaway

PAUL HOCKENRO, the Central and East European correspondent for *The Times*, has written a pioneering and readable account of the rise of the extreme right in contemporary Eastern Europe. It deals with six countries: Germany, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. His central conclusion is: "The new fascisms in Europe are genuine, organized and interconnected political movements grounded in prejudices and bigotry which penetrate to the heart of society. If the democratization of Eastern Europe is to succeed, it requires a confrontation with and redefinition of these political cultures and the cultivation of modern democratic values to supplant those of the past."

This may sound close to scaremongering. But Hockenro's definition of fascism is broad, and he does not claim that fascists are, as yet, close to taking power, except perhaps in Romania.

The right's antipathy to free-market economics has become more attractive to voters in the four years

since communism's collapse, because most of the economic figures for that period are, Hockenro says, "gimmies." Western assistance has been only a fraction of what is needed, and the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have attached overly severe conditions to their grants and loans. The result has been a rapid division of society into rich and poor, producing fertile soil for right-wing populists.

Looking first at Germany, Hockenro shows that the far right in the Communist East quickly found a common language with its counterparts in the capitalist West. But he rejects the view of modernization theorists that the two phenomena have essentially the same cause — the anomie generated by a post-industrial society. The anger of the East German skinheads, who were

usually exemplary workers, "had a specific political character." Their emergence "constituted neither the blind expression of frustration nor the protest of an economically deprived group. Rather, the youth movement represented an active, albeit extreme extension of the authoritarian, petty bourgeois mindset that the state had nurtured." The Communists had facilitated such nurturing by recruiting Nazis into their ranks after World War II and by never confronting Nazism as a product of East as well as West German society, to exorcise it.

That said, ultra-rightists in the West have, since 1989, been assisting their Eastern partners on a big scale. And when the rightist assaults on foreigners and other undesirable began in 1991, they occurred in both East and West.

In Hungary Hockenro focuses on the writer Istvan Csaruka, who was not expelled from the ruling party until 1992. Characteristically for an extreme rightist, Csaruka calls for the reawakening of borders on ethnic principles. He frankly acknowledges that, given East Europe's ethnic complexity, no two states can agree on what their new borders should be. Thus, he writes, "There must be quarrels, fights, local wars, and in the end there will be a big negotiation which will decide on the Lebensraum of the European nations."

In Slovakia, Hockenro is justly worried by the rising tensions with Hungary over the rights of the Hungarian minority, which represents more than 10 percent of the population. This tension has been exacerbated by the Slovakian parliament's recent embrace of an ethnic rather than a civic definition of the nation. It changed the Constitution's phrase "We, the citizens of the Slovak Republic" to "We, the Slovak nation." This implicitly turned the Hungarians and other minorities into second-class citizens.

In the Czech Republic, even though "many restaurants have 'whites only' signs," the hard right is relatively weak. But in Romania there are serious reasons for concern: an unusually high level of physical and rhetorical violence; cooperation between fascists and Communists; and dangerous disputes over the large Hungarian minority and also over formerly Soviet Moldova, which used to be part of Romania. All this leads Hockenro to fear the rise of a fascist military regime.

To fend off the dangers of the right throughout Eastern Europe, Hockenro calls for "left democrats" to take up traditionally leftist social issues and work to strengthen the still fragile civil societies. Here he is long on exhortation, but short on explanations as to why exactly such democrats are finding these tasks so difficult.

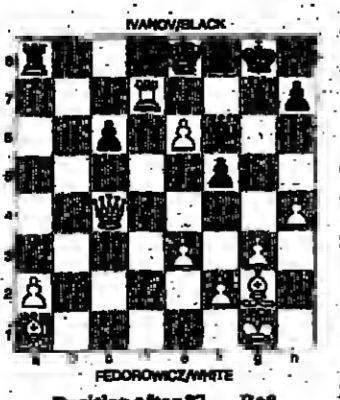
It is sobering to note that Hockenro's somber book does not in fact examine the right in the two countries where it is strongest, Serbia and Russia. In Russia, the semiautonomous party of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy got 23 percent of the vote in the December elections, and other hard-liners got a further 20 percent.

Peter Reddaway, a professor at George Washington University and a fellow at the U.S. Institute of Peace, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

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CHESS



Position after 37... Ra8

Rb1 B4 did nothing to improve Ivanov's position. Fedorowicz at once triggered his attack with 29 c6! which forced 29...Bf6. Then 30 Qc5 Bc7 31 Qa5 won him a pawn.

After 35...Ra6 36 Qc3 Bf6 37 Qc4 Ra8 38 e7! the rest was a slaughter. After 38...Rf7 39 Qc6! Qd4 40 Qc8! Qc8 41 Rg8 Qd8 42 e8/Q B4d8 43 B5d would quickly be converted to a bishop-and-pawn ending with White two pawns ahead.

On 39...Ba1 40 Qa8! Ivanov gave up in the face of 40...Qa8 41 Rg8 Qd8 42 e8/Q Rf8 43 B5d Kb8 44 Qf8 mate.

White Black
1. e4 e5
2. e5 d5
3. Nf3 Nf6
4. g3 g6
5. Bg2 Bg7
6. Bc1 Bc8
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Style



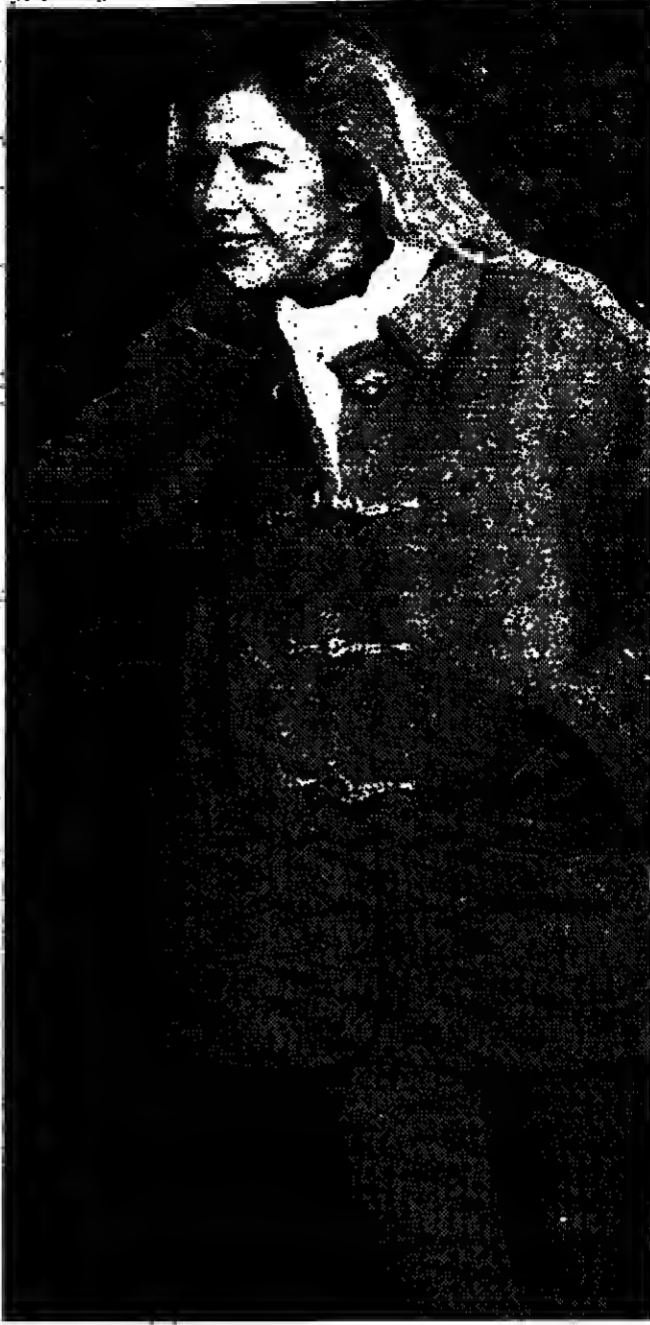
Andrew Thomas



For Thomas Limited



Andrew Thomas



Field Marshal Montgomery inspired the duffel coat, seen in Paris, far left and above; Gloverall design, right.

From Battlefield to Fashion Front

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Fifty years ago the duffel coat lived its finest hour — on Field Marshal Montgomery in World War II. Now the hooded coat that French and Italians still call a "Montgomery" has won the ultimate fashion victory. It has moved from the flat fields of battle to the heights of chic.

At midday on Avenue Montaigne, when high heels click on the sidewalk as the well-heeled go shopping, the duffel is the hottest style on show. It runs the gamut from basic to luxurious, appearing out just in its familiar hooded wool version, fastened with wooden toggles, but also in velvet, patchwork knit, shearing, mink-lined microfibre and softest sable.

Throughout Paris, on workdays or weekends, the duffel is the choice of young and old: men in the dark blue coats that originated with the navy, or the sand-belted duffels created for "Monty's" desert campaign; children in cherry plaid versions or in the sober grays, blues, chocolate browns and pine greens that pass for school uniform. The only coat to challenge the duffel's supremacy is the parka — another hooded style with its origins in the mountains.

The current craze for duffels is a trickle down from the high fashion shows of five years ago, when Isaac Mizrahi in New York, Fendi in Italy and Christian Lacroix in Paris all showed sophisticated fur-trimmed versions of what was originally peasant gear.

The name derives from "duffel," a thick cloth woven in the Middle Ages in a town in Brabant, now part of Belgium, where the peasants wore the coarse coats for working on canals and

waterways, and invented the wooden toggle as an easy-to-use button.

The 20th-century duffel and its acceptance as a British classic goes back to the firm that bought up army surplus coats at the end of World War II. Gloverall, a one-time purveyor of industrial gloves and overalls, has built its business on the back of the duffel coat. The company, based in Pinner, England, sends 85 percent of its production overseas to 40 countries and carried off the Queen's Award for Export Achievement in 1992.

"The duffel has become a world classic staple," says Roger C. Morris, chairman of Gloverall. "It is a very easy garment to wear and it fits the concept of 'smart casual.' It goes with the general loosening of rules. It was once for weekends or walking the dog, but now it has acquired chic without being formal wear."

Morris says the duffel has never been quite out of fashion because when one market gives it the cold shoulder, another is making it a hot item.

Today's leading markets include Japan, France, Italy, the United States, the Benelux countries, Scandinavia, Austria and South Korea. Gloverall also puts 10 to 15 percent of its production into making garments for designers, recently for Liza Bruce and Agnes B.

It has been a long haul from the forces' favorite to designer darling. When Gloverall started to wholesale the army-surplus Montgomerys in the 1950s, the coat had acquired a heroic role — not least on film, where it appeared on square-jawed naval heroes. More recently, Sean Connery wore a classic duffel in "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

But after it was taken up as a civilian coat, the duffel soon achieved a different status: as a

uniform for students involved in the politics of protest as they demonstrated against the nuclear bomb. It took a quarter of a century for the duffel to recover from its downmarket and nerdy image to emerge as fashion — although Yves Saint Laurent gave it a gloss of style in the 1960s, just as he pushed forward the naval pea coat, also having a fashion revival.

The long-term survival of the duffel lies in its practical design. According to Morris, it is harder than it seems to create "the geometry of the coat": the unlined, unstructured shape dropping straight at the back from a square yoke. He cites the importance of Gloverall's know-how and its relationship with the mills that produce 70 percent of the fabric. These days, that can be the light, warm Shetland double cloth, the heavier boiled wool, a bobbley raincoat, melton or even cashmere.

ALTHOUGH the duffel comes mostly in solid colors, plaids are perennially popular, and a revival of ethnic styles has brought in blanket patterns and Berber stripes.

The duffel's current success must be partly because it responds to the ecologically aware spirit of the 1990s. Its base is a thick, natural wool; the toggles are made traditionally from wood or from horn shed by water-buffalo; the loops are made of jute, rope or leather.

Its style also fits with the current craze for work-wear, which has elevated to fashion everything from overalls to mountain boots. The duffel (give or take the mink lining) becomes the ideal item of clothing for the modern world, sending out the right classless signals and rejoicing in its humble origins, even while it is being flaunted on high fashion's avenue.

Autumn Arrives Early in Paris



Celine's elongated silhouette for fall: A riding coat over short skirt, with thigh-high boots.

PARIS — Quietly, gently, the first leaves of fall fashion are fluttering down. The advancement of the ready-to-wear calendar — the shows start in Milan on Feb. 26 — has precipitated the pre-autumn collections.

The first major show in Paris came last week from Celine, a house that belongs to Bernard Arnault's fashion empire. In one of those internal financial moves apparently to enable Arnault to make further acquisitions, Celine has just been sold within the group to LVMH (Moët-Hennessy Louis Vuitton).

The show suggests that there are subtle changes too in Celine's perception of its market. It was once known for providing middle-of-the-road fashion for a well-bred clientele. But Celine is fast becoming an international luxury house — all soft cream knits, mink-trimmed parkas and sweeping baby-blau coats with beaver collars.

This upmarket sportswear is familiar in Italy and the United States, but it is seen less in France, and Celine seems to be making a smart move to fill a gap in a generally overcrowded fashion market.

The strength of the show was in its sporty clothes given a twist of Gallic tailoring: long riding coats with velvet collars and cuffs, pale shearing coats and cable knits, all shown with high-waisted thigh-high boots, which were part of the strong accessories range.

The more regular clothes were just that — office-girl suits, sometimes given a floppy pleated or flared short skirt instead of the inevitable short and tight. Evening clothes revealed back to the 1980s with brocade frock coats, although velvet dresses, with dropped waists and flared skirts, were slightly sassier. While offering no new direction, except perhaps in its wintry pine green, brown and glacier-blue colors, the show was well done.

Hanne Mori's Cashmere and Weekend collection was also easy on the eye and relatively gentle on the pocket. The simple sportswear, designed to complement the more sophisticated designer ready-to-wear collection to be shown in March, lived up to its name. For weekend and casual wear there were coats with the deep armholes and cape shapes that make them appropriate to be worn fashionably layered. Fur-trimmed corduroy velvet jackets and car coats also had a country feel.

The knits, all designed to coordinate with the trapezes, camels and berry reds of the clothes, mixed cashmere and silk. The feminine sweater sets and tunics with pants included lace effects as decoration and a pattern of Mori's signature butterflies.

"It's a concept," luxury sportswear at affordable prices," said Mori's son Kai, the company's European president. "My mother always loved cashmere, and this collection was a little part that grew and grew."

Suzy Menkes

Quick, What Do You Call Yourself?

By James Barron
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is it possible to define oneself in just a single word? Can one sort out all the complicated, conflicting factors of public and private life, measure all the facets of one's personality, cast off what's extraneous and then name an essential, identifying characteristic?

Without a lot of soul-searching, without reading social philosophers like Martin Buber (whose writings included the book "I and Thou") or paying homage to bubble-gum bands like The Monkees ("I'm a Believer"), some answers come to mind quickly: the Reverend Jesse Jackson's trademark, "I am somebody." Or Cicero's "I am a Roman citizen." Or Descartes' "I think, therefore I am." Or the poet Robert Lowell's "I myself am hell."

But even in the fast-forward '90s,

when everything from cooking times in the kitchen to sound bites on television have been compressed to a minimum, narrowing one's identity to a single word is still a difficult order.

When asked what word best defined her, Karen Finley, the performance artist whose work takes sexual and political issues to raw and graphic extremes, chose "sexual." "I'm your average American," she declared. "I believe in freedom of expression, I work for a living, I've got credit cards, I watch 'Jeopardy,' I screen my phone calls, and I can't stand slow drivers."

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, elected as a leader, settled on "participant." "I am a part of the whole," he said, "evolving with the rest of us."

And if you ask 1,136 adults to describe themselves in only one word, as a New York Times/CBS News poll did last year, you'll get about 200 different answers.

While this open-ended question, posed during telephone interviews Sept. 16-19, may not yield the kind of hard-and-fast data that a pre-election survey or poll about economic confidence does, it provides a compelling sociological snapshot.

Generally, the respondents seemed to resist labeling themselves as members of a "special interest group" or easily identifiable minority group, avoiding stereotyping and choosing either a broader affiliation or a narrower, more personal response.

For example, none of the 97 black respondents said "black," and none of the 967 whites said

that being white was the defining fact of their lives. Instead, the word given most often in the survey was "American." Fully 10 percent of the people questioned, by far the largest single group, came up with that one word.

They were evenly distributed across the country, in large- and medium-sized cities, suburbs and rural towns, indicating, perhaps, that "the cultural glue is stronger and thicker than is often thought," said Michael Marsden, a dean and popular culture expert at Northern Michigan University. And discussing national identity and patriotism is, he said, "deceased."

Yet, he said: "Maybe when you scratch the surface — what are you at the core? — 'American' is what it is."

That is what some people in the survey who chose "American" said when they were reinterviewed later. Constance Ploss, an unemployed real-estate broker from Manchester, New Hampshire, said the first thing that came to mind when she heard the question was her state's slogan, "Live free or die."

But later she had second thoughts. "Maybe," she said, "I should have said something more about being a woman."

Maybe fame changes the parameters of self-image. In a score of interviews with well-known people, the word "American" didn't come up. Senator Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, came the closest, with "Kansas." "Like Dorothy in 'The Wizard of Oz,'" he said, "I've never forgotten where I came from."

But not everyone was impressed

with this kind of patriotism. "I'm always stunned when people describe themselves as 'American,'" said Peter Jennings, the ABC News anchor, who is a Canadian (and who said his word was "impassioned"). "It seems not to say an awful lot. 'American' is where you begin."

Marsden agreed. "The fact that we can identify as Americans takes away the threat of diversity," he said. "The existence of a unifying concept allows us to be different in greater measure. I may be different than you, but I'm not threatened by that because I know that at the heart of it, we share the same values."

AFTER "American," no one word was mentioned by more than 4 percent of those in the poll. "Average," which may have been a sort of nonanswer for people who couldn't think of a more descriptive off-the-cuff answer or felt pressed for time in the telephone interviews, was next overall, with 4 percent of the total (but only 2 percent of the women). "Me" or "myself" also drew 4 percent.

Women were more likely to say they were a "parent" first and foremost, 4 percent, versus 1 percent of the men. Women were also more likely to describe themselves as "caring," or say they were "survivors." Men were more likely to mention where they stood on the economic ladder ("rich," "poor," or "middle class") and to name a political philosophy ("liberal" or "conservative"). No one mentioned marital status as the defining characteristic.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET CODES

WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES

American Samoa	633-8000	Chile	004-0337	China	004-0337	Colombia	004-0337	Costa Rica	004-0337	Cuba	004-0337	Czech Republic	004-0337	Denmark	004-0337	Dominican Republic	004-0337	Ecuador	004-0337	El Salvador	004-0337	Finland	004-0337	France	004-0337	Germany	004-0337	Greece	004-0337	Guatemala	004-0337	Honduras	004-0337	Hong Kong	004-0337	India	004-0337	Indonesia	004-0337	Ireland	004-0337	Israel	004-0337	Italy	004-0337	Japan	004-0337	Korea	004-0337	Kuwait	004-0337	Lebanon	004-0337	Lithuania	004-0337	Luxembourg	004-0337	Macao	004-0337	Malaysia	004-0337	Mexico	004-0337	Morocco	004-0337	Netherlands	004-0337	Netherlands Antilles	004-0337	New Zealand	004-0337	Nicaragua	004-0337	Norway	004-0337	Paraguay	004-0337	Peru	004-0337	Philippines	004-0337	Poland	004-0337	Portugal	004-0337	Puerto Rico	004-0337	Romania	004-0337	Russia	004-0337	Saudi Arabia	004-0337	Senegal	004-0337	Singapore	004-0337	South Africa	004-0337	Spain	004-0337	Sweden	004-0337	Switzerland	004-0337	Taiwan	004-0337	Thailand	004-0337	Trinidad & Tobago	004-0337	Turkey	004-0337	United Arab Emirates	004-0337	United Kingdom	004-0337	USA	004-0337	USA (Virgin Islands)	004-0337	Venezuela	004-0337
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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Edge Higher With Eye on Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The stock market edged higher Monday but Treasury bond prices faltered as gyrations in the dollar shifted the focus to the failed U.S.-Japan trade talks and the resulting plunge in the dollar.

N.Y. Stocks

Shares and advancing issues led declines by a small margin.

Some sentiment that the dollar's weakness could allow inflation to take hold, possibly spurring the Federal Reserve Board to push up interest rates again, weighed on government securities. The benchmark 30-year government bond was down 17/32, at 97 1/32, in late trading, with the yield edging up to 6.45 percent from 6.41 percent Friday.

A 2.7 percent drop in the Nikkei Stock Average because of the lack of a trade agreement also spooked U.S. stock investors, capping gains.

"It's a jittery market. Investors are nervous. You get a rally and people bail out," said Don Hays, an investment strategist at Wheat First-Butcher & Singer.

But some analysts focused on prospects for Japan's efforts to

trim its trade surplus with the United States to ultimately benefit the U.S. economy, and that lent the market support.

Paramount Communications, the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, slipped 3/4 to 76 1/4 as investors

bailed out before a 12:01 A.M. Tuesday deadline for bidding between Viacom and QVC Network to determine if either will win control of the media giant. QVC rose 1 1/4 to 48 1/4 on the over-the-counter market after it said Sunday it would not sweeten its bid, which would have violated the bidding rules.

Among other active issues, 3M rose 1/4 to 105 1/4 after it announced a 6 percent quarterly dividend increase and a 2-for-1 stock split. It also said it would repurchase up to 12 million shares. The dividend increase and split helped investors ignore earnings for the fourth quarter and year that were weaker than analysts' expectations.

General Motors rose 3/4 to 61 1/4, rebounding after last week's slide in the wake of the company's fourth-quarter and 1993 results.

Columbia HCA Healthcare Corp. rose 1/4 to 39 1/4 after Goldman, Sachs & Co. recommended the provider of medical services.

(AP, Bloomberg)

YEN: Trade Tensions Hit Dollar

Continued from Page 1

change rate. The purpose this time, they said, would be to pressure Tokyo to make the politically difficult decision to open its market more fully to American imports.

"The level of the dollar versus the yen is a bargaining tool rather

"We are terribly concerned," Hi-

desaki Kumano, a top official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said in Tokyo.

If the dollar falls to 100 yen, "we will have negative growth in 1994; that is for sure," said Kazuo Nukazawa of the Keidanren, Japan's

federation of economic organizations.

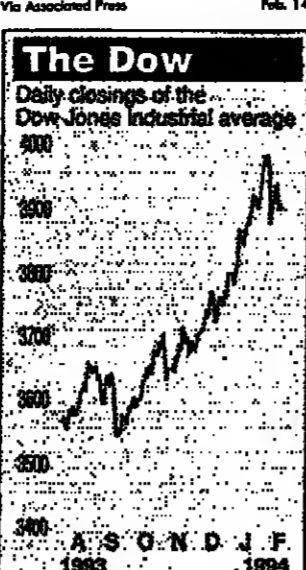
Beyond U.S.-Japanese relations, however, analysts said they expected the dispute to have relatively little effect. The dollar was weaker against some European currencies

Monday, but the commonly held view was that the dollar's plunge against the yen would do little more than delay the American currency's long-expected rally against Continental currencies.

With U.S. interest rates having begun to climb again and with European rates believed to have further to fall, they said, the dollar's rise has been little more than postponed.

In New York on Monday, the dollar was also quoted at 1,455.00 Swiss francs, down from 1,480.00 Swiss francs Friday, and at 5,872.00 French francs, compared with 5,958.50 francs. The pound rose to \$1,465.75 from \$1,462.75.

A senior dealer in New York for Barclays PLC, John Nelson, said trading had been "extremely active but mostly orderly."



THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

Source: Dow Jones & Co.

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Indus.	3248.50	3248.50	3248.50	+1.25
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Comp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Standard & Poor's Indexes				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
SP 500	491.11	491.11	491.11	+0.24
Indus.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Comp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

NYSE Indexes				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Composite	262.14	262.14	262.14	+0.07
Indus.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Comp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

NASDAQ Indexes				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Composite	761.50	761.50	761.50	+0.37
Indus.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Comp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
AMEX	47.34	47.34	47.34	+0.22

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
20 Bonds	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
10 Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
10 Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Market Sales				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
AMEX	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
NASDAQ	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

S&P 100 Index Options				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
S&P 100	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

NYSE Diary				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Amex Diary				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Amex	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

NASDAQ Diary				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
NASDAQ	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

EUROPEAN FUTURES				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
EURO	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Food				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Food	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Metals				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Metals	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Stock Indexes				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Stock	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Spot Commodities				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Spot	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Dividends				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Div	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Financial				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Fin	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH STERLING (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
3M	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

Fokker to Cut 1,900 Positions In Cost Battle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AMSTERDAM — Fokker NV said Monday it would cut about one-fifth of its workforce this year to try to reduce its losses.

A spokesman for the Dutch aircraft maker, which is controlled by Daimler-Benz AG, said most of the 1,900 jobs lost would be in manufacturing areas such as administration and management. But a substantial number also will come at an assembly plant in Dordrecht, near Rotterdam, that is to be closed.

A spokesman for the Industry Workers' Union, Peter van Bess, expressed shock at the number of jobs being cut. "We are familiar with Fokker's problems at the moment, but we expected a lower number of losses," he said.

The union said it planned to negotiate with the company to cut the number of job losses before deciding on possible industrial action.

The cuts, part of a restructuring plan announced this month, also far exceeded expectations in financial circles.

The Amsterdam-based company, 51 percent owned by Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG, said it would reduce production to around 40 aircraft a year from the current 160. Chairman Rijkman van Duinen said he expected plane production to be restored to 50 a year by 1996.

Fokker produces short- and medium-range jet and propeller aircraft for the civilian and military uses. It blamed the cutbacks on the

recession in the aviation industry, fierce competition and excess manufacturing capacity.

The other restructuring measures it announced recently included eliminating some layers of management, increasing production flexibility and trying to reduce prices from its suppliers, which include Deutsche Aerospace. It aims to make a 30 percent reduction in operating costs.

Fokker said its prospects for a recovery were underpinned by the fact that airlines will have to replace aging planes in the second half of this decade—the basis of its hopes for raising production by 1996.

Fokker said that although its sales had fallen in the last few years, it had managed to increase its market share. It said it expected it would be able to hold its share despite the production cut.

But even with the deep job cuts, some stock analysts say they do not expect Fokker to return to profitability before 1997. The company had a loss of \$64.8 million in the first half of 1993 on sales of nearly \$2.5 billion. It is estimated to have lost about \$76 million last year and may have a loss of more than \$51 million in 1994, analysts said.

Disagreement over the restructuring program was one of the reasons for the resignation this month of Erik-Jan Nieuwenhuis, Fokker's chairman since 1991.

—AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

Russia Rattles the Metal Markets But Soaring Profits Tend to Vanish Without a Trace

By Ann Imse

New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Russia's giant aluminum factories ought to be the darlings of the new market economy. Their exports have soared sixfold in three years, to 1.6 million metric tons.

Yet the factories have brought back little to be reinvested. Managers who run the smelters, which are 80 percent in private hands, with the government still owning 20 percent—claim to be on the edge of bankruptcy.

Turning to an old socialist strategy, these new capitalists are now begging their cash-strapped government for help.

The factory managers say they are caught in a vicious circle. They have been hobbled by outdated technology and by the soaring costs of electricity and raw materials. Meanwhile, aluminum prices fell by nearly half from 1990 to late last year, to as low as \$1,040 a metric ton, largely because of the export flood Russia let loose on the world market to raise cash.

But some managers and others familiar with the business say it is the managers themselves, and the ugly brand of Russian capitalism that they practice, who are even more to blame.

Many managers are investing earnings at home or abroad in projects that appear to promise faster profits than the modernization of their factories, like an aborted plan for a 10-year lease on 38 hotel rooms in Cyprus, the Russians' favorite beach resort and tax haven.

Far more damaging, though,

industry critics said, is a pervasive and generally accepted system of corruption.

Many managers and their trading representatives abroad are skimming huge sums from the aluminum trade and stashing the money in Western bank accounts, the critics said.

They are not the only ones feeding at the aluminum trough, the critics added. Government bureaucrats get big kickbacks in return for approving export permits, while Russia's booming organized crime network has lately also caught the scent and is moving in.

The problems in the aluminum industry are not unique. The opening to the West in the last three years has led to increases in exports of nickel, zinc, lead, uranium and other metals, exports so vast that they, too, have swamped commodity markets.

Yet somehow they also have not provided large returns for reinvestment. Russian customs officials estimate that a third of the country's \$48 billion in export revenues last year, about \$15.5 billion, never came back from the West. "The state wants that money to work for our country, not

some other one," said Andrei Kutepov of the government's new customs agency, the Department for Hard Currency Control.

Until now, Russia has lacked any mechanism for tracking money earned abroad. "No one looked over their shoulders and noticed if a factory sold \$1 million worth of something and received only half a million," Mr. Kutepov said.

The tortured saga of Russia's aluminum industry helps to explain why market forces that have improved economies all over the world are having a hard time taking root here. It is also a prime example of the risks and frustrations faced by the West as it tries to pour money into reform efforts without a clear idea of where Russia's own money is going.

In the case of aluminum, the avalanche of Russian exports is blamed not only for the precipitous drop in world prices but also for the lavish of 5,000 Americans and the closing of relatively clean Western smelters so that noxious Russian ones could remain open.

Western governments, caught between their own industries' demands for protection and Russia's genuine need to create viable export industries, responded in recent weeks by negotiating an international agreement to cut aluminum production worldwide, and prices have begun to rebound.

Aluminum now sells for about \$1,246 a metric ton. As part of the deal, the West received Russia's somewhat doubtful promise to cut \$600 million worth of aluminum production.



Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
2400	3500	2400		
2200	3300	2200		
2000	3100	2000		
1800	2900	1800		
1600	2700	1600		
1400	2500	1400		
1200	2300	1200		
1000	2100	1000		
800	1900	800		
600	1700	600		
400	1500	400		
200	1300	200		
0	1100	0		
1993	1993	1993		
1994	1994	1994		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		428.78	434.37	-1.29
Brussels Stock Index		7,707.48	7,680.48	+0.35
Frankfurt DAX		2,116.01	2,090.61	+1.21
Frankfurt FAZ		614.90	612.20	+0.33
Helsinki HEX		1,893.23	1,901.15	-0.42
London Financial Times 30		2,596.70	2,584.80	-0.31
London FTSE 100		3,363.50	3,378.90	-0.46
Madrid General Index		345.23	345.40	-0.05
Milan MIB		1,108.00	1,087.00	+1.93
Paris CAC 40		2,243.16	2,275.09	-1.40
Stockholm Affarsveiden		1,754.70	1,743.33	+0.65
Vienna Stock Index		493.37	495.53	-0.44
Zurich SBS		1,024.57	1,033.04	-0.82

Very briefly:

- **Elf Aquitaine's** privatization attracted requests from 3.1 million individual stockholders for a total of 98 million shares, the Economics Ministry said, or more than two and one-half times the 38.6 million shares in the French oil company allocated to private investors.
- **Rhône-Poulenc SA's** unit Institut Mérieux said profit rose 46 percent in 1993, to 580 million French francs (\$97 million) from 369 million francs in 1992, as sales rose to 7.4 billion francs from 6.6 billion francs.
- **Spain's** unemployment rate rose to 18 percent in January from 17.5 percent in December, even though the Labor Ministry reported more than 400,000 new job placements in the month, a 9 percent rise from January 1993. Labor Ministry figures usually differ from the quarterly statistics of the National Statistics Office, which put the unemployment rate at 22.99 percent at the end of the third quarter.
- **American Telephone & Telegraph Co.** said it named Pier Carlo Falotti president and chief executive officer of its operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Portugal's Plan to Conform to EU Criteria Praised by Finance Ministers

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — Portugal's plan to bring its economy into line with European Union criteria for creating a single currency zone was welcomed Monday by EU finance ministers.

But the ministers cautioned that implementing the plan would require continued efforts to reduce inflation, restrain wage increases, curb noninterest government spending, broaden the country's tax base and cut down tax evasion.

The ministers gathered here to check the progress of member states' economies in their drive toward a single currency for the 12 countries.

The Treaty on European Union, signed in Maastricht, the Netherlands, which took effect Nov. 1, set tough targets on inflation, interest rates, currency stability and public finances that EU countries must meet before they can adopt a single currency and a central bank.

The Portuguese plan foresees

bringing inflation to between 3 percent and 4.25 percent by 1997 from an estimated 6.7 percent last year. It forecasts growth in the country's gross domestic product of 3.5 percent by 1997, compared with a 0.5 percent contraction in 1993.

Portugal's economic plan envisages measures to broaden the country's tax base and reduce tax evasion in 1994, as well as stabilizing the escudo within the European exchange-rate grid.

The plan also would gradually

reduce the state's role in Portugal's economy as growth outstrips public spending increases and privatization expands.

The EU ministers said the plan seemed realistic. They also welcomed Lisbon's pledge to take further steps if unforeseen budgetary problems hindered their economic targets.

Agreement on Art Tax
Another single-market puzzle piece was put into place by the

Union finance ministers Monday, the Associated Press reported. The officials agreed to a common tax regime for second-hand goods, art and antiques.

The new plan will protect buyers from paying value-added tax twice as an object crosses borders, Christiane Schriener, an EU tax commissioner, said.

The ministers also finalized plans for a new VAT on antiques, collectibles and art sold in Britain.

Duty-Free Limit Raised

The EU Finance Ministers also agreed Monday to double, and in some cases quadruple, duty-free travel allowances in the Union.

After eight years of squabbling, the ministers decided to increase the allowances for people traveling within the Union to 90 European currency units (\$82) from 45 ECUs. The tax-free allowance for travelers arriving in the EU from outside will leap to 175 ECUs from 45 ECUs.

Turkey Names Bank Head

Reuters

ANKARA — Bantling an economic crisis, Prime Minister Tansu Ciller on Monday appointed Yaman Toruner, the stock exchange chief, as the central bank governor. Mr. Toruner, 45, replaces Bulent Gultekin. He resigned on Jan. 31, a few days after devaluing the lira by 12 percent against the dollar, saying he could no longer work with Mrs. Ciller.

Mr. Toruner supervised the central bank's launch of money-market operations in 1987. He has been chairman of the Istanbul Stock Exchange since 1990. Bankers applauded the appointment, which was ratified by President Suleyman Demirel. "We welcome the decision because he is a former central banker," said Husep Bulkenlioglu, general manager of private Marmara Bank.

AXA: Looking to Asia for Deals

Continued from Page 9
risk," the 58-year-old executive said in a recent interview in reference to AXA's investment in Equitable, noting that his staff spent five months examining every asset on the U.S. company's balance sheet before signing. "Before we banded over \$1 billion, we knew the company."

At the time, analysts and the financial press characterized the move as perilous, particularly given the then-depressed state of the market in U.S. office real estate. Some questioned whether perhaps Mr. Bébéar had gone "a bridge too far" in his ambitious bid to make AXA a global financial powerhouse.

Less than three years later, observers have changed their views markedly. "He's extremely shrewd," said Ian Furnival, an analyst who follows AXA at Hoare Govett in Paris. "He knows how to sniff a good deal, at the right price, at the right time. Equitable is probably the most successful U.S. acquisition by any French company."

In this short time, the value of AXA's stake has tripled to \$3 billion. Equitable stock, issued at \$9 when the company was transformed from a mutual to a publicly traded company in 1992, hit \$31.50 last fall. On Monday, the shares opened at \$26.38.

As one might expect, Richard Jeune, chief executive of Equitable, is happy with his French wife and the two men say they have become close friends. They were introduced by a mutual friend, Michel François-Poncet, then head of Paribas.

"He's a brilliant strategist, one with vision and guts," Mr. Jeune said of Mr. Bébéar. "He's all business, but he's also got a joie de vivre, a sparkle, a feeling of excitement. You can go to the moon."

Mr. Bébéar said that AXA and Equitable may join forces to make acquisitions in North America and start new operations in Asia, which Mr. Bébéar said could grow to account for 60 percent of the world life insurance market within 20 to 30 years.

Already, AXA is developing an operation from scratch in Japan, where Mr. Bébéar thinks he can capture up to 1 percent of the market over the next 15 years, and it has formed a venture with the Ma-

laysian conglomerate, Sime Darby Bhd., to tackle the Southeast Asian region.

"In China we could try to start something together, while in Mexico we might acquire, either with Equitable or AXA," he said. "We need to determine if it's better to be seen as a gringo or a European in Mexico."

Next month, Mr. Bébéar is taking his top 20 managers to China for a week of travel and "brainstorming." The idea, he said, is to build "team spirit" while involving the managers in long-term strategic thinking on how best to develop the Chinese insurance market.

In the United States, the AXA executive said he wanted to wait a year or so until Equitable's life insurance operations are sufficiently strong before seeking another acquisition, most likely in the property-casualty market. Most of Equitable's profit improvement has come from its financial operations such as the securities firm Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Alliance Capital Management and Equitable Capital Management.

Before finding Equitable, Mr. Bébéar suffered a humiliating defeat in trying to acquire Farmers Insurance Group Inc. of California by joining with Sir Jimmy Goldsmith in his ultimately failed 1989 hostile takeover bid for BAT Industries PLC. AXA had signed on to buy Farmers, which BAT owned, if the bid succeeded, but Mr. Bébéar was thrust to the front lines in grueling hearings before state insurance commissions. Looking back, Mr. Bébéar said AXA was able to make the Equitable investment largely because of that earlier failure.

GATT: Japan Refuses to Make Further Tariff Cuts Under Trade Accord

Continued from Page 9

tion of international rules" by Japan. He also said U.S. retaliation would be "contrary to the spirit" of the Uruguay Round agreement, which aims to do away with unilateral trade sanctions by establishing a powerful World Trade Organization to regulate disputes. Mr. Matsura was in Brussels to brief EU officials on the talks.

Those officials said they were disappointed at the lack of any market-opening action by Japan but pleased that Tokyo had resisted U.S. pressure to set numerical targets for imports. Europe has long feared that U.S. deals with Japan would tend to favor of American companies rather than helping non-Japanese companies generally.

The failure to achieve big tariff reductions does not damage the heart of the Uruguay Round accord, which remains the biggest package of tariff cuts ever concluded, David Woods, spokesman for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva, said. Tariffs will come down by an average of about one-third globally, by more than 40 percent in trade between the United States and Japan and by as much as 50 percent in trade between the United States and the EU.

But U.S. and EU officials still expressed disappointment, as the additional cuts they had sought were in areas where their industries are considered competitive but where Japanese tariffs pose significant barriers.

Tokyo's tariff on wood will come down from as high as 20 percent to around 6 percent, but that is still high for a natural resource where trading margins are thin. Mr. Schmidt said Japan's tariff on white spirits will be a little more than 15 percent, he added.

Japan did offer one concession, indicating it would about halve its tariff on copper, to around 3 percent, a level that Mr. Schmidt called "acceptable."

Although GATT members can still improve on their tariff offers until shortly before the scheduled April 15 signing of the Uruguay Round deal, Monday's meeting effectively finalized the offers of the quadrilateral group, barring unexpected changes by Japan, officials said.

The group hopes to submit tariff schedules to GATT by the end of the week, with other countries expected to do the same soon afterward. That will be slightly behind the target date of Tuesday set by GATT's director-general, Peter Sutherland, but should still leave enough time to complete the verification and printing of schedules in time for the signing in Marrakesh.

With the matter of tariffs essentially settled, GATT diplomats will focus on clarifying the agenda for environmental trade issues, an area that is given high priority in the West but is suspected in the Third World of being a front for protectionism.

German Union Plans New Strikes

Agence France-Press

BONN — IG Metall, Germany's largest union, said Monday it would launch a new wave of warning strikes Wednesday in a festering dispute over wages and conditions with employers in the metalworking and electrical industries.

Leaders of the union are due to meet next Monday to decide whether to organize an all-out strike movement in this key sector, which employs 3.6 million workers. After nearly two weeks of short warning strikes, a meeting Friday between the union and the employers' federation failed to produce a solution. Employers have sought a 10 percent cut in wage costs and cuts in holiday bonuses.



PROCUREMENT NOTICE ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş.

BID NO :
BID SUBMISSION DATE :
ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş. (ÇEAS) intends to procure below Power Transmission Lines Insulators for the stringing of its Transmission Lines:
SCHEDULE I: 15,000 ea TYPE U 60 BL
SCHEDULE II: 60,000 ea TYPE UF 60 BL
This procurement shall be financed by the company resources and the Bidding shall be made according to the company's Bidding Procedures.
This Bidding is open to all Bidders who comply with below Prerequisite for Eligibility:
For all schedules:
Bidders who have been regularly engaged for a continuous period of 10 years, prior to the date of Bid Submission, in the design and manufacture of above specified type of equipment, out of which 3,000,000 pieces of UF 60 BL and 5,000,000 pieces of U 60 BL have been in operation for 3 years.
A complete set of Bidding Documents may be obtained upon remittance of a non-refundable document fee of 500 USD or equivalent convertible currency, to following Bank Accounts and upon a written application to address below with evidence of payment.
BANK/BRANCH: ACCOUNT NO: ADDRESS: PHONE: 322-2350681
ADABANK-ADANA 2000013 ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş. TELEFAX: 322-2350257
İMAR BANKASI-ADANA 2000254 GENERAL MANAGEMENT TELEX: 62735 TR
SEYHAN BARAJI
P.O.B. 01322 ADANA-TÜRKİYE
All Bids must be delivered to the above offices on or before 14:00 hours Local Time on March 22, 1994 and shall be opened at above offices of General Management.
It is essential that the Bidders shall be in conformity with the Prerequisite for Eligibility and the Bids shall be submitted in full conformity with the Bidding Documents. Other Bids shall be rejected.
ÇEAS reserves the right to accept or to reject any Bid and annul the Bidding process and reject all Bids, at any time prior to award of Contract without thereby incurring any liability to the affected Bidders on the grounds of ÇEAS's action.

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FIDELITY GLOBAL SELECTION FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Kansallis House
Place de l'Etoile
L-1021 Luxembourg

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY GLOBAL SELECTION FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organised under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile, Luxembourg, at 11:00 n.m. on Thursday, February 24, 1994, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1993.
4. Discharge of the Board of Directors and the Auditor.
5. Election of six (6) Directors, specifically the re-election of Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, Barry R. J. Bateman, Charles T. M. Collis, Sir Charles A. Fraser, Jean Hamillius and H. F. van den Hoven, being all of the present Directors.
6. Election of the Auditor, specifically the election of Coopers & Lybrand, Luxembourg.
7. Proposal, recommended by the Board of Directors, to amend Article Fifteen of the Fund's Articles of Incorporation in its entirety, principally in order to delete the specific limitations in the nature of investment safeguards and to delete the description of certain of the powers of the Board of Directors set forth therein and to substitute more general language in order to provide greater discretion to the Board of Directors in determining the Fund's investment safeguards and permissible investments, and to describe more generally the Board's authority to manage the Fund's business, subject to the requirements of Luxembourg law and regulation. Copies of Article Fifteen as proposed to be amended may be obtained from the Fund at its registered office in Luxembourg and are being mailed to all registered shareholders with this Notice of Meeting.
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of items 1 through 6 of the agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with no minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present.

Approval of item 7 of the agenda will require the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the shares present or represented at the Meeting at which a majority of the outstanding shares must be present or represented; if a quorum is not present, then at an adjourned session of the Meeting, approval of item 7 shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present.

Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: January 20, 1994 BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Fidelity Investments

Monday's Closing

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE S&P 500 High Low Latest Dr

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal communication, and it is written in a very dignified and official style. The President expresses his regret that he cannot deliver the message in person, and he asks the Congress to excuse his absence. He then proceeds to discuss the state of the Union, and he mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President. He also mentions the secession of the Southern States, and he expresses his hope that the Union will be preserved.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the land claims of the various States, and he also discusses the management of the public lands. He mentions the discovery of gold in California, and he also mentions the discovery of oil in Texas. He also discusses the progress of the various surveys, and he mentions the results of the various experiments.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the state of the fleet, and he also discusses the progress of the various improvements. He mentions the purchase of new ships, and he also mentions the construction of new forts. He also discusses the results of the various experiments, and he mentions the progress of the various surveys.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the state of the army, and he also discusses the progress of the various improvements. He mentions the purchase of new weapons, and he also mentions the construction of new forts. He also discusses the results of the various experiments, and he mentions the progress of the various surveys.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the state of the finances, and he also discusses the progress of the various improvements. He mentions the purchase of new bonds, and he also mentions the construction of new forts. He also discusses the results of the various experiments, and he mentions the progress of the various surveys.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the state of the foreign relations, and he also discusses the progress of the various improvements. He mentions the purchase of new ships, and he also mentions the construction of new forts. He also discusses the results of the various experiments, and he mentions the progress of the various surveys.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the state of the education system, and he also discusses the progress of the various improvements. He mentions the purchase of new books, and he also mentions the construction of new schools. He also discusses the results of the various experiments, and he mentions the progress of the various surveys.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the state of the agriculture, and he also discusses the progress of the various improvements. He mentions the purchase of new tools, and he also mentions the construction of new farms. He also discusses the results of the various experiments, and he mentions the progress of the various surveys.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the state of the commerce, and he also discusses the progress of the various improvements. He mentions the purchase of new ships, and he also mentions the construction of new ports. He also discusses the results of the various experiments, and he mentions the progress of the various surveys.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Fisheries, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the state of the fisheries, and he also discusses the progress of the various improvements. He mentions the purchase of new boats, and he also mentions the construction of new wharves. He also discusses the results of the various experiments, and he mentions the progress of the various surveys.

[illegible]

一、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）在
 本會禮堂舉行籌備會，屆時請各董事、職員、及
 各分會代表出席，共商一切。此致各分會。

[illegible]

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1.13	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.08
1.12	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.07
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0.73	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.68
0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.67
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0.54	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.49
0.53	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.48
0.52	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47
0.51	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.46
0.50	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.45
0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.44
0.48	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.43
0.47	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.42
0.46	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.41
0.45	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.40
0.44	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39
0.43	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.38
0.42	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37
0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.36
0.40	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35
0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34
0.38	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33
0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32
0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31
0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30
0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29
0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28
0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27
0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26
0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25
0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24
0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23
0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22
0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21
0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20
0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19
0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18
0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17
0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16
0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15
0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14
0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13
0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12
0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11
0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10
0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08
0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07
0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06
0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05
0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02
0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03
0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04
0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05
-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06
-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07
-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08
-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09
-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10
-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11
-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12
-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12	-0.12	-0.13
-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12	-0.12	-0.13	-0.13	-0.14
-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12	-0.12	-0.13	-0.13	-0.14	-0.14	-0.15
-0.11	-0.12	-0.12	-0.13	-0.13	-0.14	-0.14	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16
-0.12	-0.13	-0.13	-0.14	-0.14	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	-0.16	-0.17
-0.13	-0.14	-0.14	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17	-0.18
-0.14	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	-0.1					

Smooth as silk from London
Royal Orchid Services

[illegible]

17 Months High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	Low	Label	CYR
1970-1971	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1971-1972	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1972-1973	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1973-1974	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1974-1975	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1975-1976	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1976-1977	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1977-1978	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1978-1979	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1979-1980	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1980-1981	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1981-1982	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1982-1983	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1983-1984	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1984-1985	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1985-1986	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1986-1987	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1987-1988	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1988-1989	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1989-1990	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1990-1991	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1991-1992	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1992-1993	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1993-1994	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1994-1995	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1995-1996	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1996-1997	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1997-1998	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1998-1999	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
1999-2000	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2000-2001	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2001-2002	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2002-2003	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2003-2004	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2004-2005	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2005-2006	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2006-2007	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2007-2008	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2008-2009	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2009-2010	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2010-2011	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2011-2012	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2012-2013	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100
2013-2014	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	100	100

...n to Bangkok every day.
...on-stop every flight.

[illegible]

Month	Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Close
Jan	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Feb	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Mar	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Apr	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
May	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Jun	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Jul	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Sep	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oct	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Nov	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Dec	1.10	0.00	1.10	10.00	1.10	1.10	1.10

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Smith, Jane Doe, and Robert Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main Street, 456 Elm Street, and 789 Oak Street.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Smith	123 Main Street
Jane Doe	456 Elm Street
Robert Johnson	789 Oak Street

3. The third part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used for mailing purposes.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Smith, Jane Doe, and Robert Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main Street, 456 Elm Street, and 789 Oak Street.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.



**Smooth as silk from London to Bangkok every day.
Royal Orchid Service non-stop every flight.**

***Four non-stop**

Rise Fear
Hang - en
Noedive

Control Box

Continued on page 13

Japanese Step Up Debt Sales

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Month	Open	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Ratio	Open	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Ratio
Jan	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feb	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mar	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Apr	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
May	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jun	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jul	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Aug	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sep	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oct	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nov	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dec	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Port	Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Shs	High	Low	Level	Chg
1	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
2	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
3	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
4	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
5	May	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
6	Jun	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
7	Jul	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
8	Aug	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
9	Sep	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
10	Oct	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
11	Nov	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
12	Dec	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
13	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
14	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
15	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
16	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
17	May	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
18	Jun	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
19	Jul	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
20	Aug	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
21	Sep	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
22	Oct	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
23	Nov	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
24	Dec	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
25	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
26	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
27	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
28	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
29	May	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
30	Jun	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
31	Jul	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
32	Aug	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
33	Sep	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
34	Oct	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
35	Nov	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
36	Dec	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
37	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
38	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
39	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
40	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
41	May	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
42	Jun	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
43	Jul	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
44	Aug	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
45	Sep	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
46	Oct	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
47	Nov	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
48	Dec	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
49	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
50	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
51	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
52	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
53	May	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
54	Jun	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
55	Jul	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
56	Aug	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
57	Sep	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
58	Oct	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
59	Nov	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
60	Dec	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
61	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
62	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
63	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
64	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
65	May	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
66	Jun	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
67	Jul	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
68	Aug	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
69	Sep	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
70	Oct	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
71	Nov	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
72	Dec	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
73	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
74	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
75	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
76	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
77	May	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
78	Jun	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
79	Jul	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
80	Aug	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
81	Sep	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
82	Oct	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
83	Nov	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
84	Dec	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
85	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
86	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
87	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
88	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
89	May	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
90	Jun	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
91	Jul	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
92	Aug	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
93	Sep	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
94	Oct	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
95	Nov	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
96	Dec	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
97	Jan	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
98	Feb	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
99	Mar	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10
100	Apr	100	95	Amalgamated	.40	4.0	12.5	175	135	125	130	+10

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Television Schedules, Events

Tuesday's Events
All times are GMT.
Alpine Skiing — Women's super G, 10:00.
Cros-country Skiing — Women's 5 kilometer classical, 08:00.
Figure Skating — Pairs, free skate, 19:00.
Freestyle Skiing — Men's and women's moguls, 11:30.
Ice Hockey — Sweden vs. Italy, 14:00; United States vs. Slovakia, 16:30; Canada vs. France, 19:00.
Luge — Women's singles, first and second runs, 09:00.

Tuesday's TV
EUROPE
All times are local.
Austria — ORF: 06:00-15:00, 20:15-21:15, 22:10-23:00.
Belgium — BNC: 14:15-15:00, 18:30-19:30, 20:00-21:00.
Croatia — HRT/TV2: 15:10-20:00, 21:30-23:00.
Cyprus — CYBC: 18:30-19:00, 20:30-21:00, 00:30-01:00.
Czech Republic — CTU: 09:15-12:30, 19:45-20:05.
Denmark — DR: 10:50-13:30, 19:55-20:00, 21:30-22:15, 22:45-23:45.
Estonia — ETV: 11:25-14:00, 19:15-19:45, 21:45-22:15.
Finland — YLE/TV1: 11:15-13:55, TV2: 19:00-19:30, 20:00-20:35.
France — FR2: 06:55-12:55, FR3: 14:30-17:40, 19:55-20:30, TF1: 10:55-11:55.
Germany — ARD: 19:58-22:15, ZDF: 08:50-17:45, 20:15-23:00.
Greece — ETV: 08:30-09:00, 12:00-13:00, 23:45-01:00.
Hungary — MTV/Channel 1: 12:07-12:37, 20:05-20:10, 22:35-00:05.
Iceland — RUV: 09:55-12:00, 18:25-18:55, 22:00-22:55, 23:15-23:45.
Italy — RAI2: 06:55-12:35, 01:15-03:00, RAI3: 14:55-18:00.
Latvia — LRT: 10:55-13:00, 19:15-19:45, 00:30-01:00.
Lithuania — LRT: 11:25-12:30, 21:30-21:50.
Luxembourg — CLT: Highlights on evening news, 19:00-20:00.
Macedonia — MKRTV/Channel 1: 08:55-11:30, 13:55-16:30, 17:15-18:30, 18:55-21:30, 22:30-23:00.
Channel 2: 09:25-10:00, 11:25-13:45, 18:25-19:00, 20:00-21:30, 22:55-23:30.
Monaco — TMC/TV1: 10:00-13:00, 13:25-14:00, 15:00-16:25, 20:45-22:00.
Netherlands — NOS: 08:30-23:35.
Norway — NRK: 20:00-24:00, TV2: 18:45-19:00, 21:30-23:20.
Poland — TVP/PTV: 08:50-11:00, 18:30-18:55, 21:00-23:00, PR2: 11:05-13:00, 19:05-19:25, 19:55-21:00, 00:05-01:00.
Portugal — RTP: 20:30-23:20, RTP1: 11:00-11:20, 19:45-20:00, Channel 2: 20:55-23:30.
Romania — RTVR/Channel 1: 11:55-13:30, 19:15-19:45, 22:30-24:00, 00:30-01:00.
Russia — RTU: 12:25-13:30, 18:30-19:15, 00:30-02:30, RTT: 12:50-14:00, 18:00-18:20, 21:25-21:55, 23:30-01:35.
Slovakia — STV/SK: 06:00-08:30, 10:25-12:30, 17:25-20:35, 21:45-23:35.
Slovenia — RTVSLO: 10:05-12:25, 17:00-18:45, 19:55-20:15, 20:30-01:30.
Spain — RTVE: 10:00-24:00, TV2: 14:45-15:00.
Sweden — SVT/TV2: 10:15-12:00, 14:55-16:55, 21:00-23:40, Channel 1: 16:55-17:30, 20:00-21:00, 23:00-01:00.
Switzerland — TSR/TSR/DRS: 10:30-12:30, 17:30-18:30, 19:55-20:05, S+ 20:00-23:30.
Turkey — TRT: 18:30-19:30, 18:30-19:30, 21:15-21:30, DTRU/UT1: 11:25-12:30, 16:15-17:00, 19:15-19:45, 21:30-24:00, 00:30-01:00, UT2: 18:00-18:30.
Eurosport — 06:00-continuous coverage.
ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local.
Australia — Channel 9: 20:30-01:00.
New Zealand — TV1: 07:00-08:00, 21:30-24:00.
Japan — NHK: 22:00-24:00 (general); 12:30-15:00, 18:00-06:30 (satellite); 13:00-15:00, 19:00-22:00 (H-Vision).
Papua New Guinea — EMTV: 20:00-23:00.
China — CCTV: 18:00-21:00, 23:00-24:00.
Hong Kong — TVB: 24:00-01:00.
South Korea — KBS: 14:30-17:30, 24:00-01:00, MBC: 10:00-13:00.
Malaysia — TV3: 23:15-01:05.
Singapore — 24:00-01:00.
Star TV — Starting at 18:00.
NORTH AMERICA
All times are EST.
Canada — CTV: 06:30-09:00, 13:30-17:00, 20:00-23:00.

Wednesday's Events
All times are GMT.
Freestyle Skiing — Men's and women's moguls final, 11:30.
Ice Hockey — Austria vs. Russia, 14:00; Czech Republic vs. Germany, 16:30; Norway vs. Finland, 19:00.
Luge — Women's singles, third and fourth runs, 09:00.
Speed Skating — Men's 1,500, 13:00.

Wednesday's TV
EUROPE
All times are local.
Austria — ORF: 06:00-12:00, 13:30-17:30, 20:05-21:00, 22:30-24:00.
Belgium — BNC: 14:15-15:00, 20:00-21:00.
Bulgaria — BNT: 17:10-01:00.
Croatia — HRT/TV2: 17:55-18:20, 22:30-00:30.
Cyprus — CYBC: 18:30-19:00, 20:30-21:00, 00:30-01:00.
Czech Republic — CTU: 09:15-10:15, 12:15-14:00, 17:25-20:15, 23:00-00:05.
Denmark — DR: 12:20-14:00, 18:55-19:35, 21:30-22:15.
Estonia — ETV: 19:15-19:45, 21:45-23:30.
Finland — YLE/TV1: 13:05-17:00, 21:00-23:30, TV2: 18:45-21:00.
France — FR2: 12:20-12:55, FR3: 12:55-14:20, 20:05-20:30.
Germany — ARD: 19:58-22:15, ZDF: 08:45-19:58, 21:45-22:30.
Greece — ETV: 08:30-09:00, 18:30-17:15, 19:15-19:45.
Hungary — MTV/Channel 1: 12:07-12:37, 20:05-20:10, 22:35-00:05.
Iceland — RUV: 11:25-13:00, 18:25-18:55, 22:15-22:55, 23:15-23:45.
Italy — RAI3: 06:55-12:00, 17:30-18:00, RAI2: 00:15-00:30.
Latvia — LRT: 10:55-13:00, 19:15-19:45, 00:30-01:00.
Lithuania — LRT: 21:30-21:50.
Luxembourg — CLT: Highlights on evening news, 19:00-20:00.
Macedonia — MKRTV/Channel 1: 08:55-11:00, 13:55-16:30, 17:15-21:30, 22:30-23:00, Channel 2: 11:25-13:00, 18:25-18:30, Channel 3: 19:55-19:58.
Monaco — TMC/TV1: 10:00-13:00, 16:10-19:25.
Netherlands — NOS: 08:30-23:10.
Norway — NRK: 11:00-00:30, TV2: 18:45-19:00, 21:30-23:20.
Poland — TVP/PTV: 08:50-11:00, 21:00-21:30, 22:00-23:00, PR2: 11:05-14:05, 16:05-17:25, 19:05-20:00, 00:05-01:00.
Portugal — RTP: 20:30-23:20, RTP1: 11:00-11:20, 19:45-20:00, Channel 2: 20:55-23:30.
Romania — RTVR/Channel 1: 11:55-13:30, 19:15-19:45, 22:30-24:00, 00:30-01:00.
Russia — RTU: 12:25-13:30, 18:30-19:15, 00:30-02:30, RTT: 12:50-14:00, 18:00-18:20, 21:25-21:55, 23:30-01:35.
Slovakia — STV/SK: 06:00-08:30, 10:25-12:30, 17:25-20:35, 21:45-23:35.
Slovenia — RTVSLO: 10:05-12:25, 17:00-18:45, 19:55-20:15, 20:30-01:30.
Spain — RTVE: 10:00-24:00, TV2: 14:45-15:00.
Sweden — SVT/TV2: 10:15-12:00, 14:55-16:55, 21:00-23:40, Channel 1: 16:55-17:30, 20:00-21:00, 23:00-01:00.
Switzerland — TSR/TSR/DRS: 10:30-12:30, 17:30-18:30, 19:55-20:05, S+ 20:00-23:30.
Turkey — TRT: 18:30-19:30, 21:15-21:30, DTRU/UT1: 11:25-12:30, 16:15-17:00, 19:15-19:45, 21:30-24:00, 00:30-01:00, UT2: 18:00-18:30.
Eurosport — 06:00-continuous coverage.
ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local.
Australia — Channel 9: 20:30-01:00.
New Zealand — TV1: 07:00-08:00, 21:30-24:00.
Japan — NHK: 22:00-24:00 (general); 12:30-15:00, 18:00-06:30 (satellite); 13:00-15:00, 19:00-22:00 (H-Vision).
Papua New Guinea — EMTV: 20:00-23:00.
China — CCTV: 18:00-21:00, 23:00-24:00.
Hong Kong — TVB: 24:00-01:00.
South Korea — KBS: 14:30-17:30, 24:00-01:00, MBC: 10:00-13:00.
Malaysia — TV3: 23:15-01:05.
Singapore — 24:00-01:00.
Star TV — Starting at 18:00.
NORTH AMERICA
All times are EST.
Canada — CTV: 06:30-09:00, 13:30-17:00, 20:00-23:00.



Espen Knutsen of Norway went flying over Germany's goaltender, Helmut De Raaf.

Finland Routs Russia, Germany Wins Its 2d

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LILLEHAMMER, Norway — Russia's rich hockey tradition suffered one of its blackest days on Monday. A surprising Finland routed the top-seeded but inexperienced Russians, 5-0, the worst Olympic loss and first Olympic shut-out of the squad, formerly known as the Soviet Union and Unified Team.
Finland, seeded seventh, beat the third-seeded Czech Republic, 3-1, in its opener and has gone to the top of Pool A with a 2-0 record.
The Soviet Union won seven of nine gold medals from 1956 through 1988. The Unified Team won the tournament in 1992, but 19 of the 22 players on that team went to the National Hockey League and all the current Russians are Olympic rookies.
Still, there is little chance that the Russians (1-1) won't survive the five-game preliminary round to reach the single-elimination quarterfinals of the 12-team tournament.
Finland, with six NHL veterans, exposed the youth of the Russians as they kept attacking throughout the second period. They capped it with two goals within 10 seconds in the final minute. Then the Finns protected the lead, allowing Russia just four shots in the third period. They held a 29-13 advantage for the period, including 11-2 in the second period.
Jere Lehtinen got the only goal of the first period at 14:59. The second period was nearly half over before the faster Finns began putting frequent pressure on goalie Andrei Zuev.
Saku Koivu beat Zuev with a five-footer from the slot at 8:59. Mika Alatalo made the score 3-0 at 11:32 when Zuev couldn't control the rebound after making a stick save on Esa Keskinen.
The lead grew to 4-0 at 19:03 when Janne Ojanen took a pass from Mikko Maki and backhanded a five-footer between Zuev's pads. The unraveling of the Russians continued 10 seconds later when Marko Kiprusov beat Zuev with a slapshot from the left face-off circle.
Zuev was replaced by Sergei Abramov to start the third period.
Germany 2, Norway 1: An older, more experienced German team defeated Norway in front of 9,245 fans at Håkons Hall, the largest ice hockey crowd since the Games began.
The loss, after a 5-1 loss to Russia, dropped Norway to 0-2, in Pool A. Germany, which defeated Austria, 4-3, in its first game, is 2-0.
The raucous crowd of flag-waving, bell-clanging Norwegians exploded in cheers and whistles when Ole Eskild Dahlstrom scored Norway's only goal on a power play in the second period. In the last 22 minutes, Norway had three power-play opportunities and failed to convert any of them.
Dieter Hagen, playing in his fourth Olympics since 1984, poked in the puck to give Germany a 1-0 lead midway through the first period. Leo Stefan's slap shot from the right circle on the power play made it 2-0 at 4:49 of the second.
The home crowd finally got something to cheer about on Dahlstrom's slap shot from the center line with three minutes left in the second.
Czech Republic 7, Austria 3: In Gijovik, the Czech Republic rebounded from its opening loss to Finland by scoring four second-period goals in less than 10 minutes.
It was 2-2 after one period before the Czech Republic scored twice in a 1:05 span early in the second. Petr Hrbek, skating behind the net, passed in front of Richard Zednicka for a goal. Then Roman Horak hit a puck out of the air and into the net for his second goal of the game.
The Czech Republic made it 5-2 at 11:48 of the second period, when Jan Alinc scored on a rebound. Thirty-one seconds later, Jiri Dolezal's slap shot beat goalie Claus Dalpiaz for a four-goal lead.
Austria capitalized on a mistake by goalie Roman Turek, playing for the normal starter, Petr Briza, to pull to 6-3 after two periods. Turek's clearing pass was intercepted by Werner Kerth, who fed Marty Dallman for a short-handed goal.
But Austria got no closer as Turek stopped all seven third-period shots he faced and Martin Hostak added a short-handed goal for the Czech Republic.
First-period goals were scored by Jiri Kucera and Horak for the Czech Republic, Martin Ulrich and Kerth for Austria. (AP, Reuters)

GAMES NOTEBOOK

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Tonya Harding in Playboy magazine? Nancy Kerrigan in a Disney film?
This week's Newsweek magazine quotes sources as saying that Kerrigan has cut a \$1 million deal with Disney, ABC-TV and the Hollywood producer Steve Tisch and that Harding has been contacted by Playboy magazine.
According to Newsweek, Kerrigan's deal includes a made-for-TV movie to air in May, a televised skating special, Disney theme-park appearances and — maybe — a Nancy doll.
Meanwhile, Playboy is offering Harding \$250,000 for what they delicately call a "picture." Newsweek said. Attempts to sell her film rights have turned up zero, the magazine said.
With Harding cleared to compete in the Games, Britain's largest bookmaker has reported a surge in bets for her to win the gold in the women's figure skating competition.
"We have cut Harding's odds from 8-1 to 7-1," said Paul Austin of Ladbrokes, "but pushed the odds for Kerrigan out to 6-1 from 5-1."
Germany's Katrinna Witt, the gold medalist in 1984 and 1988, is listed at 20-1. No odds have been offered for the other women skaters.
Tommy Moe won more than America's first Olympic Alpine gold medal in 10 years. He won \$15,000 and was the first to collect from a program designed to boost U.S. performances.
"I didn't even know about it. I don't ski for money. If I didn't get paid I'd still be out here skiing," Moe said. "To win a major race like this is very lucrative. I don't know how much money I'll be making for this win, but it's worth a lot. I think it's going to double my contracts for next year; I'll have more bargaining power."
By winning the men's downhill on Sunday, Moe got the first cut of top money from Operation Gold, the U.S. Olympic Committee's latest effort to boost performance.
In these Olympics, for the first time the

USOC is awarding money to its athletes in direct relation to how they perform: Come in first, and \$15,000 is yours.
A silver medal is worth \$10,000 and a bronze \$7,500. Lesser payments will be made for fourth-place finishes and performances that improve on previous Olympic bests by U.S. athletes. Almost \$300,000 is budgeted for the program at Lillehammer.
In Norway, land of fervent environmentalists, one of the most interesting tourist items created for the Games is an earning made from recycled elk droppings.
But, said Tor Aune, spokesman for the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee, "It's really not a traditional Norwegian trick."
Olympic bobbed training began after the two final runs of the men's luge, with more than 100 two-man sleds taking turns tearing up the track less than a day before the women were set to have their first two competitive runs, and adding an element of uncertainty to the race.
"After the bobs, the track is totally wrecked," said Paul Spiller, the man in charge of maintaining the ice. "It's unfair the women have practices on a nice track, and then the bobs come along and put completely different grooves in it."
Italy's Gerda Weissener, who had the fastest practice run, will start first Tuesday. She

will be followed by Anna Orlova of Latvia and Austria's Angelika Neuner, the silver medalist two years ago at Albertville.
Eddie the Eagle landed in Lillehammer, but couldn't get in.
Eddie Edwards is the jumper from Britain who, because of his thick glasses and ineptness on skis, was tagged with the nickname "the Eagle" in Calgary six years ago.
He was stopped Sunday at a checkpoint outside the ski-jumping site at Lysgårdsbakken because he did not have proper accreditation.
He told authorities he was competing in the 120-meter jump, but was carrying slalom skis. He also said he'd be in the area about 24 hours, but the jumping competition starts next Sunday.
Tighter rules have restricted this year's Olympics to competitors who have proven themselves as world-class athletes.
The IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, headed Monday for Sarajevo to pay tribute to the embattled city and renew his call for an "Olympic Truce."
The delegation will include a Mexican IOC member, Mario Vazquez Rana; the head of the European national Olympic committees, Jacques Rogge; the IOC director-general, François Carrard; and an IOC adviser, Fekru Kidane. (AP, WP, NYT, Reuters, AFP)

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

MEDALS

COUNTRY	Gold	Silver	Brass	Total
Norway	1	2	1	4
Russia	1	1	1	3
Italy	1	0	1	2
Germany	1	0	1	2
United States	1	0	1	2
Austria	0	1	1	2
Canada	0	1	1	2
Finland	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	0	1	1
Netherlands	0	0	1	1

CROSS COUNTRY SKIING

GOLD—Thomas Alsvang, Norway.
SILVER—John Dufour, Norway.
Bronze—Mika Alitalo, Finland.
Men's 30-Kilometer
GOLD—Göran Källström, Sweden.
SILVER—Maurice Probst, Austria.
Bronze—Armin Zepfner, Italy.
Men's 50-Kilometer
GOLD—Alexander Golovinski, Russia.
SILVER—Gerald Ciochenco, Russia.
Bronze—Machon Hori, Japan.

SPEED SKATING

Men's 500-Meter — 1. Aleksandr Golovinski, Russia, 38.33 seconds, Olympic record; 2. Sergei Litvinchuk, Russia, 38.39; 3. Maurice Probst, Austria, 38.41; 4. Hans van den Berg, Netherlands, 38.42; 5. Hiroaki Shimizu, Japan, 38.43; 6. Junichi Inoue, Japan, 38.47; 7. Gerald Witt, Austria, 38.48; 8. Daniel Janssen, Norway, 38.49; 9. Yassir Alayash, Japan, 38.51; 10. Yury Zhuravlyov, Russia, 38.52; 11. Sylvain Brissaud, Canada, 38.53; 12. Peter Schumacher, Germany, 38.54; 13. Yury Zhuravlyov, Russia, 38.55; 14. Yury Zhuravlyov, Russia, 38.56; 15. Peter Schumacher, Germany, 38.57; 16. David Croteau, United States, 38.58; 17. David Croteau, United States, 38.59; 18. David Croteau, United States, 38.60; 19. David Croteau, United States, 38.61; 20. David Croteau, United States, 38.62; 21. David Croteau, United States, 38.63; 22. David Croteau, United States, 38.64; 23. David Croteau, United States, 38.65; 24. David Croteau, United States, 38.66; 25. David Croteau, United States, 38.67; 26. 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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Alsgaard Becomes a Star In His Star-Struck Norway

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — The parents of Thomas Alsgaard first decided to put his son on his feet when he reached the ripe age of 1. By the time he was 3, he was winning his first cross-country races.

Such precocity is not uncommon in this land of snow and ice, where children often learn to ski before they walk and stone carvings show that people strapped wooden slats to their feet more than 4,000 years ago.

But Alsgaard amazed even himself on Monday by joining the pantheon of skiing legends with an upset victory over the Olympic favorite and three-time gold medalist Bjorn Dählie in the 30-kilometer freestyle race.

By winning gold at 22, the taciturn Alsgaard became an overnight hero among Norway's four million citizens, who tend to perceive cross-country skiing more as an obsession than national sport.

With 70,000 spectators ringing cowbells and cheering deliriously along the final stretch, Alsgaard pumped his way across the finish line 47 seconds faster than Dählie with a time of one hour, 12 minutes, 26.4 seconds. Finland's Mika Myllylä came in third to take the bronze in one hour, 14 minutes, 14 seconds.

Dählie, who also took the silver medal in the 1992 Albertville Games behind teammate Vegard Ulvang, said he anticipated that Vladimir Smirnov of Kazakhstan would pose his stiffest competition for the gold. Smirnov, who has won five out of six World Cup races this season, was bothered by the bitter cold and finished 10th.

Alsgaard said he, too, suffered chest problems after the race from the minus

20 degree centigrade (minus 4 Fahrenheit) temperatures. The authorities decided not to postpone the race even though doctors warned that the athletes could incur serious breathing problems from skiing in such cold weather.

But for Norwegians, coping with harsh conditions is second nature, especially in the grueling long-distance ski races, where pitting human limits against nature is part of the sport's mystique. Nordic athletes have dominated cross-country events ever since the Winter Olympics began in 1924.

"If the 10-kilometer race is a sprint and the 50-kilometer a marathon," said Rolf Nordberg, spokesman for Norway's ski team, "the 30-kilometer event holds special appeal because you need both speed and endurance. You need to follow a sensible strategy or you will fade if you start too fast."

Dählie, a 26-year-old outdoorsman known for his iron will and meticulous planning, betrayed scarcely any disappointment in finishing second in successive Olympics in what is considered his best event. But he said he did not plan to alter his strategy for the three other long-distance races in which he hopes to repeat his 1992 harvest of three golds and one silver.

"It was really one of the best races I've ever had," Dählie said. "I was going uphill faster than ever. I expected that I would pick up some time, but Thomas surprised me by maintaining such a fast pace through the middle of the race."

Alsgaard, who stands a good chance of becoming a multimillionaire in the next few months as commercial endorsements pile up, said he was still feeling stunned by his victory hours after climbing the medals podium.

"I keep saying to myself, 'I don't understand, I don't understand,'" he said. "I was hoping for a bronze but never dreamed it would turn out to be the gold."

Ever since Norway decided to invest heavily in its ski teams a decade ago in preparation for hosting the Winter Games, their athletes have established a near-monopoly on most cross-country events. The national ski committee has a budget of nearly \$2 million, and nearly all of the athletes can concentrate full-time on their events thanks to stipends and lucrative fees from ski companies.

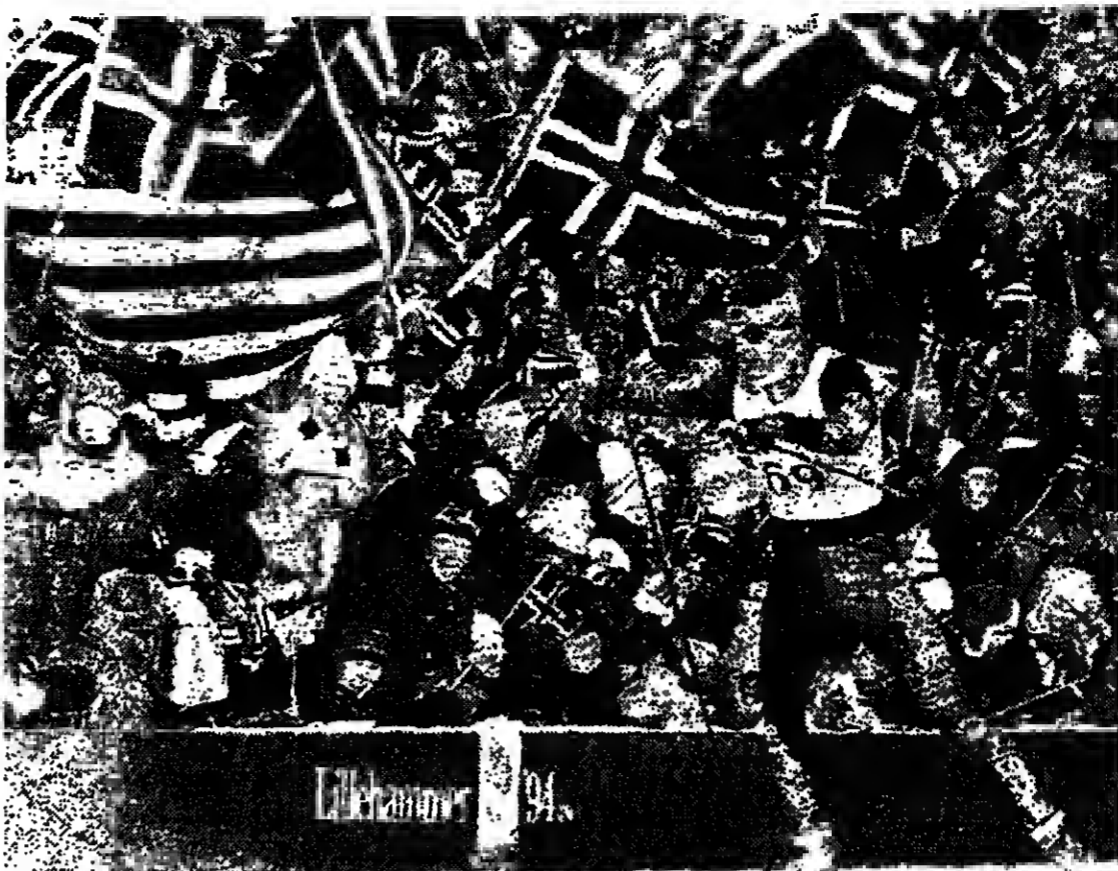
Led by Dählie and Ulvang, an adventurer known for climbing tall peaks and taking canoes across Siberia as well as his skiing prowess, Norway's cross-country skiers have blazed new trails in physical conditioning with their training habits.

Ulvang said in a recent interview that nearly all the skiers now follow a regimen of running, weight-lifting, gymnastics and roller-skating in addition to skiing to build up their strength and coordination.

"The cross-training methods help avoid injuries and keep the athletes from getting bored," Nordberg said. "We also do a lot of exercising in high altitudes because it is a natural way of blood doping to build up oxygen capacity for the athletes."

Norway's methods have been adopted by many nations, including its Scandinavian neighbors, who are envious of the results. Finland, having learned of the success with high-altitude techniques, has built a house that simulates mountain air to boost the oxygen capacity of its athletes.

Even so, they still remain in awe of the



Thomas Alsgaard won the men's 30-kilometer freestyle race to the cheers of thousands of Norwegians.

strength and depth of Norway's skiers. Asked whether he felt he could have improved on his third-place finish, Myllylä said, "To do any better I would have needed to fly."

After Dählie and Ulvang starred in the 1992 Games, a new generation led by Alsgaard seems ready to step forward. Although more young Norwegians are

turning to downhill racing, cross-country skiing remains part of Norway's cultural heritage. Well over half of the active adult population, from kings and prime ministers to laundry maids and taxi drivers, are cross-country skiers, according to the country's ski federation.

Alsgaard's upbringing was typical of many Norwegian youths. His policeman

father, Per, put him on skis the day he could stand up and has supervised his training ever since then.

"You could see that Thomas was special even here in Norway because he was learned the techniques and coordination so early that it seemed instinctive for him," said Ulla Bekkhus, a ski school coach in Alsgaard's native town of Lørenskog, about 30 miles from Oslo.

Now that he has tasted his first big international victory, Alsgaard said, he wants to rack up as many triumphs as he can in a short time. "There are so many good skiers coming up that it won't be long before I will be considered the old man they want to push into retirement," he said.

Mogren Ends up 24th

Torgny Mogren of Sweden had a disappointing race in the 30-kilometer freestyle. The Associated Press reported. The defending 50-kilometer world champion, considered one of the world's best freestyle racers, wound up 24th, 6:14.9 behind.

Mogren had a bout with the flu before coming to Lillehammer, that forced him to turn down an invitation to be the Swedish flag-bearer at the Opening Ceremony on Saturday.

The Norse Are Hardy Folks

Readers

LILLEHAMMER — In a tent village of Olympic ski fans in the icy forests above Lillehammer, a 70-year-old grandfather is camping with a loaf of bread stuffed down his sleeping bag.

"You have to be a little crazy to camp out like this," said Jan Nestum, a pensioner who sleeps with his breakfast to keep it from freezing.

So far, Norwegians have set up about 80 tents in a free camping site in deep snows near the Olympic cross-country stadium above Lillehammer, where elk and even the odd wolf roam.

The modern-day Vikings reckon most visitors to Lillehammer suffer worse conditions — in cramped hotel rooms paying sky-high prices for everything from beer to laundry.

"I've been to Greenland six times, once with my wife. I was a bit disappointed that she decided not to come here this time," Nestum said, thawing out the evening meal, a stew of roe deer, over a wood fire.

"I shot this myself," he added. Living in a nation fractured by the Arctic Circle, Norwegians have adapted to a climate that made even the Vikings migrate south in winter.

Many like to think endurance is a national characteristic and go out of their way to experience harsh conditions. Roald Amundsen of Norway was the first person to reach the South Pole, in 1911.

"If we'd known it was going to be fine weather, we wouldn't have bothered bringing the tent," said Glenn Johnsen, a 16-year-old student planning to stay several days living on sausages cooked over a campfire and canned food. "A tent doesn't really keep you any warmer than sleeping under the stars."

"An American turned up here yesterday with jogging shoes," sneered Harald Johnsen, a 48-year-old Norwegian businessman who said he once spent three weeks living in a tent on an island about 1,000 kilometers (600 miles) from the North Pole.

Suspecting such eccentrics would turn up, Lillehammer organizers have set up toilets and a rubbish bin in two camping sites out in the pine forests. They are even selling bags of firewood to discourage campers from chopping down trees.

"This is really nothing unusual for Norwegians," said Edin Høegsen, a 30-year-old teacher sitting on a mat made of reindeer skin as her companion, Amund Høegsen, fried elk steaks over a stove.

"We're not worried about the cold. Even if we freeze in the night, the couple in the next tent are both doctors," she said.

Kjus Edges Rasmussen and Moe in Combined Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KVITFJELL — Lasse Kjus, the world champion, rekindled hopes of an Alpine victory for Norway when he won the downhill portion of the Olympic combined Monday, edging two Americans, Kyle Rasmussen and Tommy Moe.

Racing over a 2,829-meter (9,280-foot) course shortened by about 300 meters from Sunday's course for the regular downhill, which was won by Moe, Kjus was timed at 1 minute, 36.95 seconds. Rasmussen followed in 1:36.96, with Moe at 1:37.14.

The combined medals are based on aggregate results of the downhill race

and a slalom that is to be run on Feb. 25 at Hafjell.

Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway, the silver medalist Sunday in the downhill, when he finished four-hundredths of a second behind Moe, was 0.54 of a second off the combined lead, in sixth place. He is a supreme all-around skier, finishing second to Kjus in the combined at the 1993 world championships in Morioka, Japan, where he won both the slalom and giant slalom.

Neither of the Americans are expected to fare as well in the slalom section, which is not their specialty.

Cary Mullen of Canada, who crashed in Sunday's race, finished fourth. His teammate, Ed Podivinsky, who got the

downhill bronze, placed fifth in the combined downhill on a sunny but freezing day when the temperature at the foot of the slope was registered at minus 19.64 centigrade (minus 3 Fahrenheit).

But the Canadians, too, will be hard pressed to challenge the top all-arounders in the slalom section, which is shaping up as a battle between the two Norwegian friends, Kjus and Aamodt. They have finished one-two in the two World Cup combined events completed so far this season, Kjus winning in Kitzbühel, Austria, and Aamodt in Chamoni, France.

"Yesterday I made a very big mistake at the top of the course. Today I was much more aggressive," Kjus said.

"I'm very confident of a medal," he added, "but I know it will be a big fight with Aamodt. But it's a nice feeling to be in the lead."

Aamodt said: "I made a few mistakes. My concentration was not too bad after yesterday's event. It was just out such a good run. But I still have a chance to do well. I feel strong in the slalom but I expected Kjus to be a rival in the combined."

Aamodt, the 1992 Olympic super-giant slalom champion and giant slalom bronze medalist, claimed his third Olympic medal with Sunday's downhill silver and is well placed to match the record of four Olympic Alpine medals of

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Alberto Tomba of Italy.

Luxembourg's Marc Girardell, bronze medalist behind Kjus and Aamodt at the last world championships, was seventh but his slalom form this season has been poor.

"I don't feel so well," Girardell said of the extreme cold. "I skied well but nothing special."

He went straight to the medical center after his run to get protective cream for his nose and face.

Steve Locher of Switzerland, the bronze medalist at the 1992 Albertville Olympics, was more than two seconds off the pace but should be in medal contention in his stronger slalom. (AP, Reuters)

U.S. Skiers: The End of An Ice Age?

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — Just in case anyone thought Tommy Moe's victory in the Olympic downhill Sunday was an Alaskan-sized fluke, he roared impressively down the mountain again Monday and brought one of his American buddies along with him.

Actually, Kyle Rasmussen made a prophet of himself, nosing past Moe for second place in the Alpine combined downhill, one day after predicting that he had "beaten Tommy in practice before and I know that I'll beat him again."

This was much better than practice, but was nowhere close to Moe's Sunday, because it was only half an event. Rasmussen, 11th Sunday, was one-hundredth of a second behind the leader, Lasse Kjus of Norway, whose time of 1:36.95 put him in excellent shape for a medal when the slalom portion of the combined is run on Feb. 25 at Hafjell.

Moe, a better slalom skier than Rasmussen, was third but has a better chance for a medal, though both their results reaffirmed Moe's stunning declaration Sunday that America's Alpine ice age is ending.

"Not many people thought we could do it," said Rasmussen. "Now maybe they'll realize that we're a team to be reckoned with and some of the Europeans will be going down."

It was not as if the U.S. Alpine team had become the Cleveland Indians of the international ski set, or the Sacramento Kings. It just started to feel that way, and it certainly read that way in a recent national magazine article that skewered the team as stumblers, bumbos and back-room schemers.

The entire U.S. Alpine team was shut out six years ago at the Calgary Olympics and no American man was close to a medal two years ago in Albertville, France. Six seasons without a title may pass in the blink of an eye for professional teams, but Olympic spacing distorts failure. Miss once, fail twice, and one had better have a good explanation of how and to where those U.S. Olympic Committee funds are being dispersed.

"There's always a little bit of truth in every criticism, but you have to look at the core," said Paul Major, the Alpine director who was risen through the U.S. coaching ranks in the decade since Bill Johnson won the downhill at Sarajevo and the U.S. Alpine team out-evicted the field.

"We're not the Norwegian team in terms of depth. We're not the Italian women. But look back six years to 1988, and how we've built



Lasse Kjus after winning the downhill portion of the combined.

the program systematically. The women won two silvers two years ago. We won three medals in World Cup last year. Calgary in '88 was not a good time for us, but we're past that."

In the magazine article, Sports Illustrated's "It's All Downhill," Major was quoted as saying, "If it takes me two years to get some medals, they probably should get someone else."

Moe's timely victory over Kjetil Andre Aamodt by four-hundredths of a second, the smallest margin in Olympic Alpine history, removed that cloud on the opening day of Alpine competition. Though no American man is expected to contend in either the slalom or giant slalom, Moe and Rasmussen believe they can get medals in the super-giant slalom on Thursday.

The U.S. women, whose first race is Tuesday's super-giant, are counting on their history of good Olympic timing to increase the American medal count.

Hilary Lindh won the downhill silver at Albertville, and Diane Roffe-Steinroter the silver in giant slalom, averting a second straight Olympic shutout. The women spend more time training together than do the men. They believe gold medal skiing is only partly the result of individual hard work. The other part is having peers to measure that work against, day by day.

"The guys have been a little bit cockier, and just want to do it their own way," said Eva Twardokens, a slalom specialist. "Our younger girls have had better role models."

"On those days when you feel like a dirt bag, like you can't do anything on the hill, it's nice to be

with people who've all done it before," said Picoa Street, another U.S. medal hope.

One of the factors in the rise of the Norwegian Alpine team, Major said, has been the centralization of their training. It's a great concept that works better for a country slightly larger than the state of New Mexico. "They're Europeans," they're all within driving distance," Major said. "We can't be European."

He nonetheless said the U.S. would begin a more intensive centralized training period next year. The time is right, especially with the 24-year-old Moe at the top of his game. Major wants his young skiers talking boots and poles with the Olympic downhill gold medalist and poster boy.

"This is going to be a huge thing for us," Rasmussen said. He is already 26, a year removed from having had to talk himself out of quitting. This is likely his last Olympic opportunity, but veterans who have never come close can be inspired, too.

As for Moe, he pretty much negates the notion that all U.S. Alpine skiers are pampered kids who have medical school to fall back on once they've taken too many spills on the mountain. He has survived teenage delinquency and harsh Alaskan winters to become that role model the U.S. women were talking about.

"We're living out of bags, you know. It's not like the NBA, where they travel around the U.S. in a 747," he said, leaning to the defense of his teammates. "We don't deserve to be ridiculed."

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Russians Place 1-2 in 500 Meters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HAMAR — Russians Alexander Golubev and Sergei Klevchenya, both breaking the Olympic record, swept the top two medals in men's 500-meter speed skating Monday as the world record-holder, Dan Jansen, slipped on the last turn.

Golubev was timed in 36.33, Klevchenya in 36.39. Both broke the Olympic mark of 36.45, set by Uwe-Jens Mey of the former East Germany in Calgary in 1988.

Manabu Horii of Japan, the bronze medalist in 36.53, led an Asian sweep of the next four places. Liu Hongbo of China was fourth in 36.54, with Hiroynan Shimizu of Japan fifth in 36.60 and his teammate, Junichi Inoue, the 1992 bronze medalist, placing sixth in 36.63.

Jansen, the record holder in the event and the overwhelming favorite to win the title, slipped and almost fell coming into the final bend. He managed to recover but could only finish eighth.

"I feel extraordinarily sorry for him," said the Russian sprint coach, Vasilii Muratov. "As a sprinter he wins everything but can't win an Olympic gold."

"They should give him an honorary medal for raising the popularity of the sport," he said of the powerfully built skater known by his initials, DJ.

Japanese skater Yasunori Miyabe, who also performed poorly to finish ninth, said, "I can't imagine the pain for DJ. Everybody maybe feels a little bit for DJ."

Klevchenya, who won the silver medal, said, "I don't know what happened. Perhaps he was over-excited. Perhaps he lost form and the ice wasn't his. But I think he is the fastest skater on earth and eighth place doesn't reflect this."

(AP, Reuters)

On 'Medal or Nothing' Run, Crash Ends U.S. Luger's Dream

By Angus Phillips

Washington Post Service
LILLEHAMMER — "He will not come down here, I can tell you that," said a spokesman for the U.S. luger team. "I know Duncan Kennedy and no one will see him before sometime tonight. He needs to cool down."

Moments before, the top U.S. luger, who twice has come to the Olympics, a medal favorite and twice gone home disappointed, had crashed spectacularly at the end of a lightning run that should have put him in third place, primed for a bronze.

"You can wait," said the spokesman, Dmitry Feld, to the crowd waiting to comfort and quiz Kennedy after the disqualifying crash, "but he will not come."

Even as he spoke, a fabled figure was trundling down the snowy hill in shabby tennis shoes, a three-day beard on his cheeks and the somber look of defeat in his eyes.

"Duncan didn't run from the skinheads in Germany," said a friend, Anne-Marie Jeffords, who was waiting with a hug and a smile. "He's not going to run from a few TV cameras."

Kennedy took a beating from skinheads while defending a black teammate in Oberhof, Germany, in October, and in the process established himself as the U.S. team leader. So it was a new and larger Kennedy who opted to deal with Monday's wee in public.

"It was a medal or nothing," said Kennedy of the wild ride leading to his wild crash, "and I got nothing."

The crash was a big step down from heady heights for Kennedy. He stood second overall on the World Cup circuit going into the Olympics, with medals in four of six competitions.

And he stood fourth after the first day of competition here Sunday, poised for a medal run in the final two heats Monday. Glory beckoned, especially after Armin Zoggeler of Italy, who was in third place, brushed the track wall at the start in his first heat and came in two-tenths of a second off the leaders' pace.

Next came Kennedy, who was on a scorching run with just three turns left on the 16-turn track when trouble struck. His last interim time was just four-hundredths off the track record and two-tenths ahead of Zoggeler's when he skittered out of turn 13 and felt the runners on his sled go "squirrelly."

"I was going for it," Kennedy said. "That was my plan, to really go, but I crossed the line a little bit."

I had too much pressure coming out of 13 and it caught up with me halfway down the straight."

He added, "You cross the line, you ride the edge, you pay the price."

Spectators standing trackside at the entrance to turn 14 saw the whole grisly package whiz by at 75 miles an hour (120 kilometers) — Kennedy housecoring off the straightaway wall, his head popping up to search for a line to regain control, then skussing into turn 14 too high.

Man and machine began a skittering slide where the Olympic circles show through the ice in the steep banking and suddenly Kennedy was off the sled, and he and his gear spinning in a treacherous dance.

"It's amazing," said Kennedy, who limped off with no serious injury, "that you can crash like that at 75 miles an hour and not get hurt."

He clung to his sled but ground to a halt just short of the finish line. When he failed to cross he was out of the Games, disqualified from attempting a fourth and final run.

The teammate he had defended in Germany, Robert Pipkins, wound up 16th. Pipkins had been singled out by skinheads at a bar in Oberhof while the U.S. team was practicing there.

Pipkins, asked if he had had especially high hopes for Kennedy in light of the incident, said no.

"He's my teammate," said Pipkins. "I'd want him to do well whether he saved my life or not."

"It was a hectic year off the ice," said Kennedy, who stayed to the end of a long round of interviews before heading off to be with his family. "I've had my disappointments and my good moments. I've grown a lot in the sport. But I crashed in the Olympics."

"I did my best," he added. "I was going fast. There's 1,000 emotions going through me right now. I'm still in shock."



Duncan Kennedy leaving the course Monday after he crashed out of the men's single huge competition and out of medal contention.

Hackl Gets His 2d Gold, A Whisker Before Prock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LILLEHAMMER — Georg Hackl of Germany edged Markus Prock of Austria on Monday by the smallest margin in Olympic luge history to become the first solo luger to repeat as a gold medalist.

Hackl had to make up .048 of a second in the fourth and final run, but as so often in his career, he rose to the occasion. He finished the four runs, spread over two days, in 3 minutes, 21.571 seconds, .013 of a second faster than Prock, who faltered on his final run.

The time difference came down to a mere 32.5 centimeters (13 inches) over the four runs down the 1,365-meter (4,475-foot) ice chute.

Still, it was another gold for Hackl. "I'm overjoyed about both of them," he said. "Maybe the second one hasn't even sunk in yet."

Armin Zoggeler of Italy brushed the wall on his first run of the day, losing valuable time, but held on to take third place and the bronze medal. He finished with a combined time of 3:21.833.

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"I did my best," he added. "I was going fast. There's 1,000 emotions going through me right now. I'm still in shock."

"I knew that to win I would have to go all out, and I did. I just made a few small mistakes."

Thomas Köhler, competing for what was then East Germany, also won two huge golds, at the 1964 and 1968 Games. But his medal in 1968 was in the two-seater event.

A few minutes after Hackl's triumph at the 1992 Albertville Olympics, the Bavarian was downing a big glass of his country's favorite drink in a special *biere* set up by the German team near the bottom of the track. The team's sponsors have built an even bigger café near the Hunderfossen course this time, with traditional Bavarian food and drink.

Hackl was immediately given a free drink to the café when he arrived at the Games and at Monday's post-race news conference he said, "As soon as I have finished here I will get over there and have a beer. Maybe I'll make it two this time."

(AP, Reuters)



Georg Hackl of Germany, the first solo luger to repeat as gold medalist, celebrating his victory.

JANSEN: Once Again, the Olympic Gold Slips Away

Continued from Page 1

Understand it himself as he talked. Gamblers are always trying to do that, applying science and reason to their losses, because to admit the other side is to give up trying. It's like saying he was meant to lose.

"I'm not a quitter," he said. "I don't give up. When anything gets in my way, I work hard to get better."

He understands why he is known universally. It's because he didn't give up the day his sister died of leukemia in 1988. He skated later that day in the Olympics and fell trying. He skated again in that Olympics and he fell again. He has forever since been trying to conquer the public's understanding of him.

At the 1992 Olympics he failed twice more. This season he stopped, pretending that it all didn't really matter. His stated goal was to win an Olympic gold medal. He is 28 and these Games are likely his last chance. He came here in December, to this very rink, and broke the 36-second barrier for a world record of 35.92 seconds. Late last month he broke the record again — timed in 35.76 seconds — at the world sprint championships in Calgary. He was performing with an anger, a refusal to accept what had become of him.

"I wasn't nervous at all going into the race," he said. "I was so confident, I felt I would skate a world record. It wasn't nerves. I felt fine."

Of the 20 pairs of finalists, his two-seater was sent off second. Perhaps he would have been better skating near the end, trying to overtake someone else's time. Instead, he was racing against himself, and that is the hardest thing in the world for someone whose failures are appreciated and accepted. How many other American contenders are applauded simply for trying? It is the healthiest approach possible, but for him the applause is full of pain.

A drum roll preceded Jansen and a Canadian, Sean Ireland, to the start. Jansen covered the first 100 meters in 9.82 seconds — not his best, but good enough. His arms cut through the air before him like a metronome, steady and steady. From over his right shoulder the noise of the crowd was following him down the straight, always his best part.

"Even the race felt good up to that point," he said. "I felt I could probably skate a 36.0 or 36.1. At that moment, I wouldn't have thought it would have been good enough, but it turned out it would have won."

He added: "I really can't sum it up. I worked hard. Everybody knows that I'm the best, but I wasn't today. There's not really any more chances for me. I'll have to live my life without an Olympic 500-meter gold medal."

He looked at the floor and then up, into the watching eyes. "It wasn't meant to be," he admitted.

The Russian who finished second, Sergei Klevchenya, said later that, eighth place or not, Jansen is the fastest man on skates. Golubev admitted knowing that he could win after seeing Jansen's time on the board. Afterward, the lights were dimmed and a spotlight followed Golubev, 21, as he skated one last, slow circle. He wore his gold medal and carried a bouquet of flowers, and he held hands with two children as the audience applauded him around the ice.

It should have been someone else, you wanted to say, and it's a crazy thing to gamble so much on a few hundredths of a second. As it was, as it is, Jansen looked forward to the comfort of his wife and their eight-month-old daughter, Jane, who shares the name of his deceased sister.

"I just really want to do it for my family, for my wife," he said. "They keep coming over here, and I'm supposed to win. It just doesn't happen."

They are eyes that make you wish he would just stop trying, for his own sake. He will return Friday to try one last time, in the 1,000 meters, which he is not favored to win. No one will blame Jansen if he loses. It will be all he can do to avoid their sympathy.

Transport officials said they planned to improve instructions, especially at the Postterminal in central Lillehammer, where several routes converge.

He said operators had applied for 50 more permits that would give taxis unlimited access to Lillehammer as well as Hamar, the site of ice skating and hockey, and to the underground hockey rink at Gjovik.

Police said there was another problem: inadequate signs and misleading maps that confuse some visitors.

"They couldn't find the bus stop, no buses were running," said a police spokesman, Sverre Erik Simonsen. "People turn to the police because they don't know what else to do."

Transport officials said they planned to improve instructions, especially at the Postterminal in central Lillehammer, where several routes converge.

Moose warning signs dot the highways of Norway, yellow triangles with the head of a moose that say, "Warning: The Moose Is Loose."

An adult male weighs more than half a ton (about 450 kilograms), and a single-car accident involving a moose can wipe out your average Volvo, not to mention your average moose.

In addition to the feeding program, the moose posse is practicing other deterrents: building fences, installing reflectors, constructing underpasses to steer the moose away from roads and, that old standby, spraying wolf urine — not the real thing, but a chemically produced version. The moose smell the urine, and sense danger.

With all roads closed to most private cars, public transportation is dependent on 2,000 buses and the 214 licensed taxis, which, the cabbies say, are not enough. Agence France-Press reported.

"The problem is not a lack of cars but road permits," said Per Solbakken of a Lillehammer taxi company. "If you are lucky enough to get hold of a cab after an event in Hamar or Gjovik, it will need a permit to take you to Lillehammer. Thirty-five Hamar taxis have 14 permits between them."



Keeping It Cool: Kerrigan, Harding And 'the Meeting'

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

HAMAR — As Tonya Harding's arrival moved one day closer, an official of the U.S. figure skating delegation at the 1994 Winter Olympic Games said he and another team leader had become liaisons with Harding and Nancy Kerrigan to monitor each skater's living and skating arrangements, as well as how each feels about the other.

He also said conversations were being held with each woman about interacting with the other.

"We've suggested that they acknowledge each other and then go on," said Dr. Mahboob Bradley, the figure skating team leader who is Kerrigan's link to team and Olympic officials. "I've talked to Nancy about this throughout, and we've planned it all out. She will handle it well."

The two probably will see each other for the first time sometime before their first shared practice, which is scheduled to be 1:25 P.M. on Thursday.

Harding arrives here Wednesday and is not expected to practice that day, Bradley said.

"Thursday is the day," he said with a slight smile.

Harding is under the supervision of Gale Tanner, another team leader. Tanner has been in contact with Harding the past month and will pick up the skater at the Oslo airport and accompany her to Hamar, where she will live one floor above Kerrigan, at opposite ends of the Olympic village dormitory, Bradley said.

"I don't think they've discussed how to treat Nancy yet, but she is picking her up at the airport and it's a couple-hour trip, so any number of subjects can be discussed," he said.

It is the hope of U.S. figure skating officials that Kerrigan and Harding have little, if anything, to do with each other during the week and a half they will overlap at the Games. Harding has been linked to the Jan. 6 attack that severely bruised Kerrigan's right knee, and although she has denied any wrongdoing, she did admit to knowing about the plot hatched by her former husband after the fact and to not informing authorities for a week.

But it will be impossible to keep them entirely apart. They are living in the same building, the two-story, red-brick Tonheimen Music School dormitory, which is the Olympic home for the U.S. figure skaters and speed skaters.

Kerrigan, who arrived Thursday, is living on the first floor; Harding will be on the second. Every room is a single, with several people to a bathroom, Bradley said. Kerrigan and Harding would over bump into each other brushing their teeth, for instance, Bradley said, because their rooms are not close.

All the athletes do eat in the same cafeteria, however, and Bradley said that the only place for the U.S. delegation to watch television is a lounge in another building in the village. But he said it was doubtful Kerrigan or Har-

ding would speed much time there.

"You're [in the village] to sleep and eat and then you go to work," Bradley said. "People hardly run into each other."

The two U.S. skaters also share the same practice schedule, because of a decision by the International Skating Union that Kerrigan's coach has called "absurd."

The ISU traditionally groups skaters in practice according to country. Twice U.S. officials have asked for the organization to make an exception because of the unprecedented circumstances surrounding Kerrigan and Harding; twice, they have been turned down.

The U.S. Olympic Committee's executive director, Harvey Schiller, was to meet with International Olympic Committee officials on Monday to ask them to help make a change. No word was available on the results of those discussions.

"We're expecting that it won't change," said Bradley, who coincidentally is the orthopedic surgeon who treated Kerrigan after her injury. "We came in preparing for exactly this to happen, and we've been preparing for it all along."

Both skaters turned down a chance to skate at an alternate rink in Oslo, which would have been an opportunity to avoid one another, according to U.S. officials. But the Olympic rink and a training rink next door are larger than most rinks and require some getting used to, skaters have said.

Skating practice is not at all like an evening performance. The scene is chaotic, with as many as six different skaters swirling around and jumping at the same time. Collisions do occur; just last month, the U.S. ice dancer Renee Roca broke her wrist when she and another skater ran into each other, forcing her out of the competition.

But most are expecting the two to live and practice without incident.

"I think they'll play it maturely and not cause a scene," said a source who asked to remain anonymous.

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